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日四初月四年寅丙

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 15th, 1926 陸拜禮

號五拾月伍年五十國民華中

PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	11.40	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	9.25	10.40	11.50	12.10	1.25	4.45	5.39
Shatin	7.00	9.35	10.50	12.00	12.20	1.35	4.55	5.49
Tai Po	7.10	9.45	11.00	12.10	12.30	1.45	5.05	5.59
Tai Po Market	7.20	9.55	11.10	12.20	12.40	1.55	5.15	6.09
Fanning	7.30	10.05	11.20	12.30	12.50	2.05	5.25	6.19
Shenzhen	7.40	10.15	11.30	12.40	13.00	2.15	5.35	6.29

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shenzhen	7.50	10.25	11.40	12.50	13.10	2.25	5.45	6.39
Shenzhen	8.00	10.35	11.50	13.00	13.20	2.35	5.55	6.49
Fanning	8.10	10.45	12.00	13.10	13.30	2.45	6.05	6.59
Tai Po	8.20	10.55	12.10	13.20	13.40	2.55	6.15	7.09
Tai Po Market	8.30	11.05	12.20	13.30	13.50	3.05	6.25	7.19
Shatin	8.40	11.15	12.30	13.40	14.00	3.15	6.35	7.29
Yau Ma Tei	8.50	11.25	12.40	13.50	14.10	3.25	6.45	7.39
Kowloon	9.00	11.35	12.50	14.00	14.20	3.35	6.55	7.49

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	11.40	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	9.25	10.40	11.50	12.10	1.25	4.45	5.39
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Shenzhen	7.40	10.15	11.30	12.40	13.00	2.15	5.35	6.29

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	11.40	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	9.25	10.40	11.50	12.10	1.25	4.45	5.39
Shatin	7.00	9.35	10.50	12.00	12.20	1.35	4.55	5.49
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Shenzhen	7.40	10.15	11.30	12.40	13.00	2.15	5.35	6.29

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Our London Letter.

LATEST SCIENTIFIC ENTERTAINMENT.

"BEST" PUBLIC SCHOOLS FULL UP TILL 1935.

THE MAN OF MYSTERY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 12th.

OPTICAL MAGIC.

The Optical Convention, opened in London this week by the Prime Minister, sets a new fashion in scientific exhibitions. It is a very big show, mainly composed of technical exhibits relating to optical science, and experts talk about optics in a learned way. But what I particularly refer to are what might be described as "stunts." For example, there is one room which attracts people who know nothing about optics, except that they can see. It is full of amusing gadgets, chiefly to illustrate the tricky behaviour of the concave mirror. You hold out your hand to seize what looks like a nice, crisp Treasury note, but it is a mere projected reflection, or you admire "the soldier's dream," where a beautiful ghost-like mother and child brood over the sleeping soldier, but these too are optical ghosts.

But the most elaborate and attractive thing is the Fairies Theatre. There is a stage on which brilliant little creatures perform mime plays. The real play with hidden players is going on hidden away in the background, and it is projected through big lenses which reduce the actors to six inches high, and then optical mirrors turn the images right side up and set them moving on the tiny stage. This is a fascinating toy, for the bright puppets of light are shown behaving with a strange unreal life as in a vision of fairies.

Before the war England may have been behind in optical science, but there is no question that we are now foremost in the world.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

All the public schools are on holiday till the end of the month. Formerly three weeks at Easter was the rule, but this year the average boy will be at home for thirty or more days and many parents wonder why. The school year has hitherto been regarded as very short indeed. But in spite of heavy fees and other things the pressure of candidates for the principal schools shows little sign of slackening. The headmaster of Wellington College is reported as saying that he expects next year to be a critical one in public school numbers. The "1914 class" will then be of age to enter, and the effects of the war on the birth-rate and on the financial position of parents will begin to be apparent.

Meanwhile a review of the present lists shows that the "best" schools are full up until 1935, and there continues to be a marked increase in the number of parents who are determined at any sacrifice to give their boys a public school education.

AN ECCENTRIC MILLIONAIRE.

The papers have had a good news story this week concerning the life of Mr. Bayard Brown, an American millionaire, who has died on board his yacht on the River Colne near the Essex fishing village of Brightingsea. He had spent nearly 40 years on the yacht, a splendid steam pleasure craft of 1,800 tons, called the *Valfréja*, which was originally built for the late King Edward; and not the least interesting fact is that during all these years she was always provisioned for a voyage, steam was kept up, and her officers and crew of twelve men were under strict discipline ready for the order to sail. But the order was never given. Mr. Brown never entertained, but lived like a recluse on board the *Valfréja*. Yet he was very generous. He literally threw money away. Every morning a small flotilla of rowing boats left the shore and remained near the yacht. Learning over the rail the eccentric millionaire would listen to appeals from the people in boats for help, and those supplied (Continued on next Column).

THE KEYNOTE OF OUR TRADE.

SELLING IMPERIALLY.

NEW TITLE FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Speaking on "Imperial Salesmanship" at a monthly dinner of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association, held on April 15th at the Old Colony Club, London, Viscount Burnham said that salesmanship was now recognised as being the keynote of our national and international trade, although he confessed that this view was contrary to all our prejudices and all our preconceptions. We had always been inclined to look at the marketing of our goods from the standpoint of the monopolist. We had had the habit of mind of those who, until the end of the nineteenth century, had a virtual monopoly of the heavy trades of the world. The great Sir Walter Raleigh, Maccubley told us, had a monopoly of cards, that was to say, a legal right to sell all the playing cards in the country. We had thought that all the playing cards were in our own hand, and that we could play them as we chose, and it would make no difference in the long run. We had changed all that now. The long period of "take it or leave it," as the French said, "a prendre ou pas," had passed away. We were a laisier, and every particle of overseas all out for every particle of overseas trade, and we had been brought to our senses by the cut-throat competition of the post-war world. Carlyle talked of this country being turned into a paradise of bagmen. Personally, commented Lord Burnham, he thought the word "bagman" was an infelicitous one. Sir Alexander Lawrence, late Chief Assistant Solicitor to the Treasury, taking part in a discussion which followed, said that the day of the small man and small industry was going on and had gone. In the future there would be large concerns, and one of the problems would be to prevent the public from being misled by the claims of these large concerns. That problem would be solved by the Government.

Production was no good without selling ability, and it was a question how far the Government could help in that matter. The whole of the tradition of Governments and public servants was against concerning themselves with trade. That was partly because, in days gone by, almost all Government interference was for instance interference by the Government of France with the Protestants that was responsible for the establishment of the watch trade in Switzerland. The present Department of Overseas Trade was a hybrid between the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade. Owing to the ability of the Minister at the head the Department had won the confidence of the community.

Sir Alexander spoke of the reluctance of a Government Department to spend public money on anything that was not immediately productive, and cited the torchlight tattoo at Wembley as an instance of a Government Department spending money on preliminary advertising. The fact was that Government Departments always had in mind the fearful hubbub which followed any failure.

There was one function which could only be performed by the Government working through the Foreign Office, and that was arranging tours of the world by one who was the most popular person in the country. It had been suggested that he should add to his titles the "Prince of Sales." His Royal Highness, though not concerned with buying or selling, might be called "Imperial Sales Manager." The Prince's voyages must have had a very far-reaching effect in bringing the goods of this country to the notice of people in other countries.

who struck his fancy would be invited aboard and given sums of money ranging from ten to a hundred pounds or even more. On rare occasions he went ashore and travelled to London, these journeys, it was surmised, being connected with his financial affairs.

A MAN OF MYSTERY.

It is evident that behind this strange and enigmatical man's life there was some mystery. There were all the essentials for a novel of the "Count of Monte Cristo" type. It only needed a Dumas or a Wilkie Collins to clothe the ascertained facts with the necessary thrilling and romantic background. But all attempts at this were many-to pierce the veil were unsuccessful. It may have been that in early manhood Mr. Brown was "crossed in love." The secret may never be told. Spending much time leaning over the taffrail looking seaward, one can only guess what were the indignities to leave his own country and drone away his life away a recluse in a remote Essex backwater.—H.B.

COST OF A COAL STOPPAGE.

LOSS OF EXPORTS REFLECTED IN WAGES.

A WELL-NIGH UNBEARABLE BURDEN FOR OUR CHILDREN.

Referring to the threat of a strike in Great Britain the *Daily Telegraph*, on April 15th, dealt with the enormous cost of the interruption to our overseas trade. "It," it said, "there is to be a stoppage of the pits, the disaster will not be confined to the coal industry. It will be a national disaster, more complete than anything which has occurred since the country was industrialised and became dependent for the larger part of its food on the extent to which it can sell its manufactures overseas, coal exports forming a not unimportant contribution towards the paying of the enormous bill. The more intemperate leaders of the miners speak in careless terms of the arrest of the movement of coal to foreign markets, which is the backbone of the industry, absorbing in normal years nearly one-third of the entire output of the mines. But the man in the street is beginning to realise the gravity of the position. Not only will those cargoes not leave our shores if the mines are shut down, restricting ability to pay for food we must obtain from overseas, but a few weeks' idleness may lose us, once and for all, a good many of our customers overseas. They have alternative sources of supply, as have experience has proved. But that is not the most serious aspect of the matter. The mere uncertainty which exists as to future delivery is handicapping the trade."

"Who will place an order for British coal to be delivered four, six, or eight weeks hence in some Mediterranean or South American port if no guarantee can be given that the coal will be supplied? The industry is already suffering on this account, as the Board of Trade statistics reveal. Three years ago the exports of coal, or rather of coke, were 20,000,000 tons, or the rate of more than 20,000 tons a quarter, during the past three months, in spite of the assistance of the subsidy, the exports were little more than 12,000,000 tons, though it is common knowledge that prices were 'cut' severely in face of keen competition on the part of rivals."

"It is no exaggeration to state that the whole future of our overseas trade depends on a peaceful issue from the present impasse. That the condition of affairs is critical is shown by the decline of over £20,000,000 in our exports in the first three months of this year as compared with the corresponding period of last year. That decline is a serious one, serious for the whole community, but particularly for the wage-earners in the large number of industries which are concerned in making goods for sale overseas. Not less than three-quarters of that falling off must have represented a loss in wages paid in this country."

"On that basis the men and women who are associated with these industries were the poorer by £15,000,000 or £16,000,000. It is common knowledge that most of them are less well paid than the miners, and especially those engaged in the iron and steel industries. They have had the good sense to recognise that they cannot receive more than their labour is worth, judged by the exacting standards of international trade. Who will hazard an estimate as to the influence which the shutting down of the pits would have on all these innocent victims?"

"The adverse balance in our visible trade, which exceeded £400,000,000 last year, and was only liquidated by the aid of invisible exports, would rapidly mount up, reacting on our credit, and sending up the cost of living once more, just as it shows signs of falling. The whole of the effort of the reconstruction period would have been wasted in a few weeks, and as the price of consummate folly we should have placed on the children, who will be the workers of to-morrow, a well-nigh unbearable burden—the debt not of war against other nations, but of war amongst ourselves."

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LOCAL NEWS

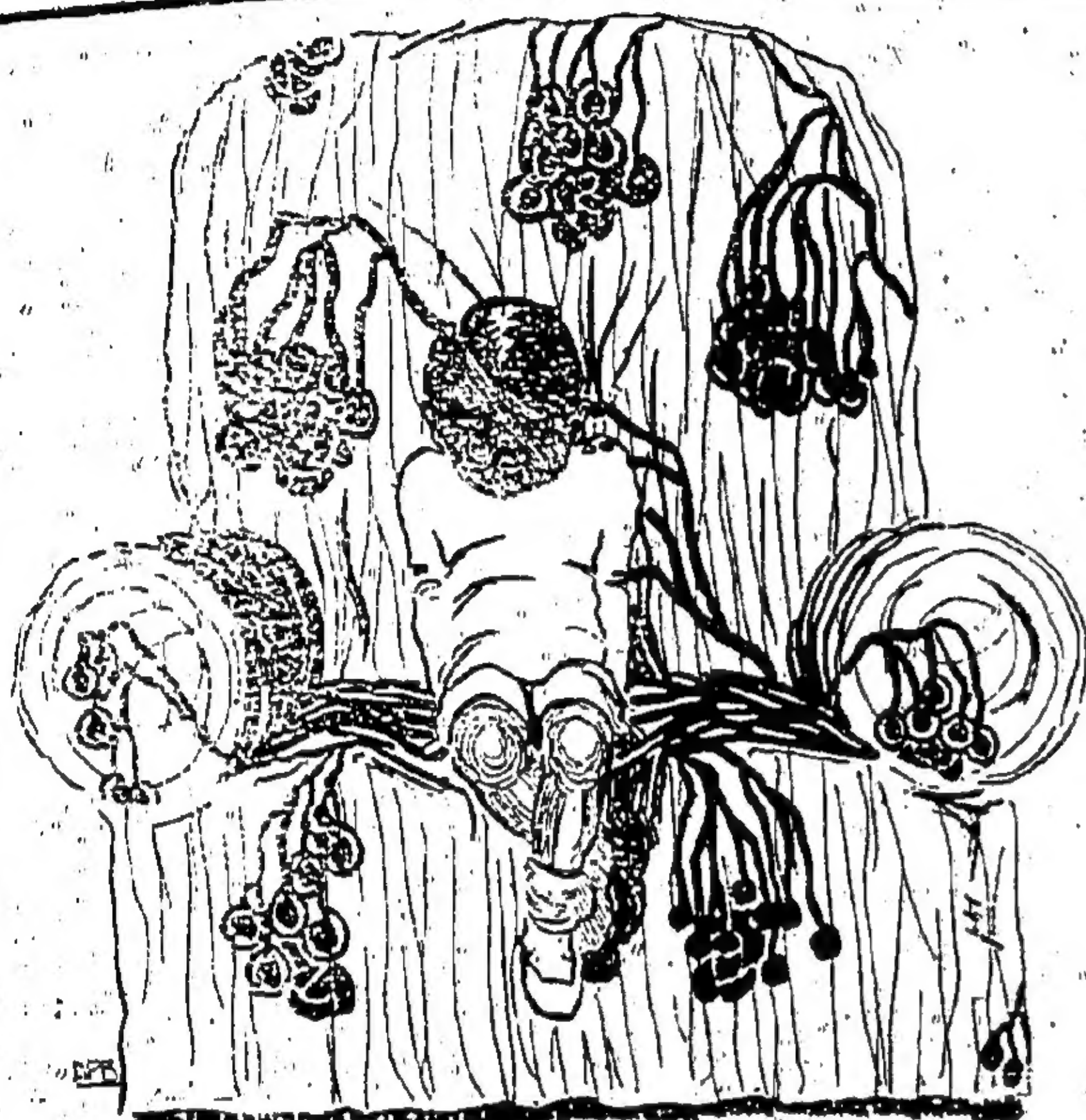
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Scottish Letter.**A TRUE GOLF STORY.****A THREE BALL GAME IN ABERDEENSHIRE.**

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, April 14th.
On a certain course in Aberdeenshire three men were playing golf, or trying to. And although what has to be said of them is all in their favour, they shall be nameless. Their valour varied, as is generally the case when three men each play a ball, yet they were fairly well matched in skill and in temperament.

On that golf course there is a hill of considerably greater elevation than a South African kopje. On the top of that hill an all-wise committee had placed a green and a hole. To get on that green necessitated negotiating the height of the hill with one stroke, otherwise the ball returned to one's feet. And, though men may come and men may go, the ball practically returned for ever. There is almost an exact counterpart of this green at Kilmacoll, and a curious thing is that the turf at the foot—indeed, for some feet up—has always a scorched or burnt appearance. The only assumption is that the damage is caused by the lurid language that falls from the lips of aspiring, and perspiring, but unsuccessful golfers. Any man who "gets on" these greens in the orthodox way—and some have done so—is to be envied and admired. Nearly every man who fails either increases his vocabulary of bad language or airs what he already possesses.

Well, says Mr. J. Milne Menzies (who tells this story), the three-ball match in Aberdeenshire came to the much-dreaded hole, and each player breathing the name of his dearest—for the time being at all events—smote his ball hip and thigh. Now of all the true golfing tales ever told this is the truest. Each ball went proudly over the brow of the hill, and, of course, out of sight. Breathless, the trio of opponents looked at each other, and then, solemnly and voicelessly, under one great brain wave, shook hands as slowly and carefully and thoughtfully as a dairy keeper might shake the handle of a water-pump.

Looking occasionally at each other from the corner of an eye they walked abreast up that hill and towards that hole. They reached the green, and scanned it, scanned it, and yet again scanned it. Not a ball was to be seen! In fact nothing was to be seen but a green sward, a sea and a sky, and a big tree some 20 yards or more away. Short of the hole, beyond the hole, not a ball of a three-ball game!

As the result of an impressive conference held there and then, it was unanimously decided that no ball could have gone through the tree or have lodged in its branches, and that it was an equal impossibility for any ball to have hit the tree and rebounded to remoteness. One of the players with beating heart, thought, "What if—?" Then, "Is it possible that—?" And then, "Surely they can't—!" And, whispering to himself, "Get thee behind me, Satan," he crept reverently to the hole, when Eureka! there they were! All three balls in the hole!

A speechless debate took place. Each man read in the other's eye the query, "What is to be done about anything so wonderful? The discovery of Pharaoh's tomb was as nothing to this! All three balls in the hole! And all approach shots to a blind hole from the base of a steep hill! Were there no other golfers about to see this miracle—to hear the story of such an experience? Alas! there were none: none to cast aspersions: none to make assertions: none to reason why: none to applaud, to envy, to admire. But the balls must not be left in the hole if the game was to continue, so the gladiators of the three men stooped, and his hand was nearing the hole, when, with a spring and a big, big D (ever so big), he reached an upright position just like a jack-in-the-box toy, and with open mouth and protruding eyes pointed eastward, where the chilling blasts come from.

Following the line of his index finger, his companions saw a blackguard—a blackguard of a human-boy, ecstatically dancing on his human feet, and shouting with inhuman energy, "Yah! Yah! Yah! Yah! None of them caught the little demon, but in talking matters over a pipe later on it was unanimously and emphatically agreed that the omission to go round the tree when the hill was breasted was very regrettable.

FIFTY YEARS OF LAWN TENNIS.**AN OLD-TIME CHAMPION.****PLAYER WHO NEVER LOST A SET.**

This is the Jubilee Year of the Singles Championship of Lawn Tennis. It is half a century ago since Mr. Spencer Gore won the first Men's Singles Championship of the game that had only been invented a year or two previously.

Many a well-known name has been inscribed in letters of gold on the Championship Lists kept by the All-England Club at Wimbledon since that day; too many of these names—and some of the greatest—are those of men who are no longer with us. But in this year of Jubilee there is certain to be a gathering of most of the survivors at the New Wimbledon to witness the battles of the modern giants of the game. Possibly, too, to play the rôle of *laudatores temporis acti*; and certainly to indulge in animated reminiscence and to fight their ancient battles over again.

Among these "old-timers" (I hope) will be one who, though wholly unknown to lawn tennis players of to-day, holds a Championship record which is not only unique, but never in the least likely to be challenged: a claim that, in an age of record-breaking, must compel respect for one who can fully substantiate it.

AN UNBENTEN PLAYER.

This player is Mr. P. F. Hadow. His record, put succinctly, is this. He entered for the Championship of 1876 (the second year of its existence); he played and won five rounds in the All-Comers' Singles without losing a set to any of his opponents; he then played the Challenge Round against Mr. Spencer Gore, and beat him, also without losing a set. He never played again in the Championships. He is, therefore, the only man alive who ever played at Wimbledon without losing a set.

I was privileged a short time ago to have a long chat with Mr. Hadow about the early days of lawn tennis, and of his own part in them. Particularly I wanted to know why it was that his name only appeared in the annals of Wimbledon on the one occasion, when he won the Championship. He told me the story of that unique success. Here it is.

A member of the great Hadow family of Harrow and Middlesex cricketers and rackets-players, "P.F." on leaving Harrow, went out to Ceylon to learn the art and business of coffee planting. In the spring of 1873 he came home on his first leave; and, quite naturally, one of the first things he asked his brothers was, "What's this new game that everybody seems to be talking about?" The brothers had not been bitten by the new game; but one of them knew a man who not only played, but was fairly good.

LEARNING THE GAME.

This was Mr. L. Erskine, and under his kindly auspices "P.F." was initiated into the mysteries of the game on the old covered court in Malda Vale (where afterwards the Renshaw brothers were to open the eyes of London players), and he soon found that his natural aptitude for any game with a "bat" and a ball enabled him to play on level terms with his instructor.

A few games on the courts devoted to the "new game" by the All-England Croquet Club followed; and the novice made such rapid progress that he thought he would "try his luck" in the Championship, which was just coming on.

THE FIRST 7-5 GAME.

Over the week-end before the Challenge Round, Mr. Hadow had a bad attack of malaria, and was in bed, with ice on his head, for three days. But he was sufficiently resilient to get up again and to beat Mr. Gore 7-5, 6-1, 9-7. That 7-5 set, by the way, was the first "advantage set" ever played in the championships; it was only in the "final tie" that the rule of "sudden death" at five games all was relaxed.

Soon after Mr. Hadow returned to Ceylon, where he played such tennis as he could get on the rough gravel flats, "where the coffee was put out to dry," but when he again came home, he felt no desire to resume his quest for championships, and played cricket to the exclusion of lawn tennis. Indeed, from the day of his winning the championship in 1876, he has never revisited the old Wimbledon ground, or seen the new one. He should be interested this summer, when he does; for there will be no one more competent to compare the present with the past.

UNDERHAND SERVICE.

Mr. Hadow told me that, like nine out of ten of the players of his day, he served underhand, "trying to get the ball to break away out of court." He used a heavy, pear-shaped racket with a handle bound with bat-string. He was of a somewhat remarkable activity, to judge from a newspaper cutting he showed me, which asserted that "Mr. Hadow has mastered the art of Sir Boyle Roche's bird." In other words, his "anticipation" was excellent. He employed the lob freely and successfully, but he eschewed the sideline drive as "too difficult, because the net was so high at the sides." (It was, at that time, five feet high at the sides and three feet six inches in the middle—enough to give a "Tilden or a Lacoste pause!")

Mr. Hadow still possesses the Cup—a fine silver charet jug—which he won on this occasion. In the rather maguificent phraseology of the day, this was described as "The Gold Prize." He was, for a year, the holder of the Challenge Cup, presented by the "Field," and afterwards won outright by Willie Renshaw. This Cup, as I have said, he did

(Continued on next column).

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not defend in the following year; but perhaps it is as well that he did not, for in the natural course of events, he must have lost a set, if not a match, sooner or later, and so his unique record would have gone. As it is, there it stands—untouched, and for all practical purposes, untouchable.

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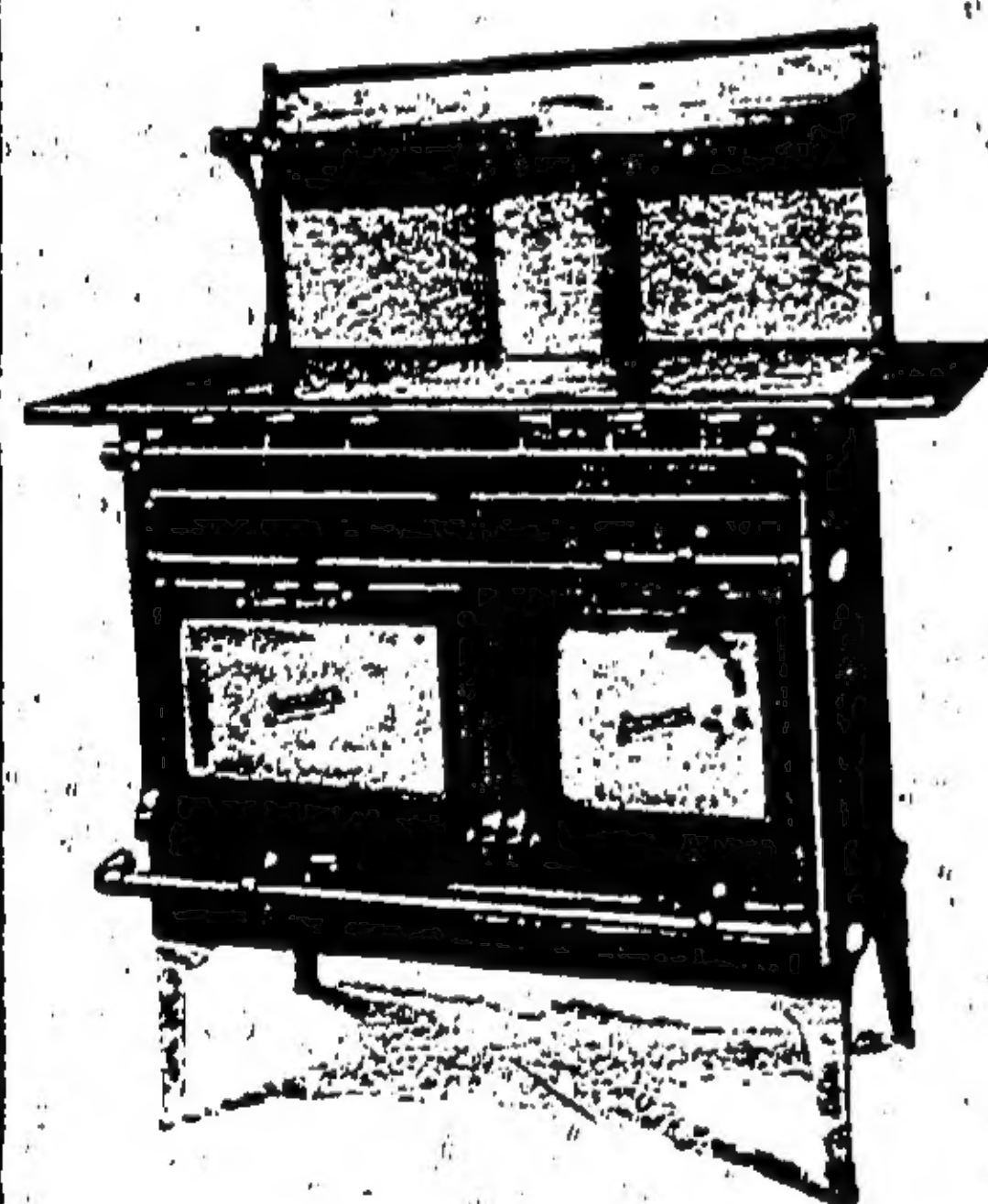
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LOCAL SPORT.

LAWN BOWLS.

TO-DAY'S LEAGUE MATCHES.

The following games are down for decision in the Lawn Bowls' leagues to-day, the venues being the ground of the first named clubs.

FIRST DIVISION.

Craigengower C.C. v. Civil Service C.C.
Police v. Kowloon Dock.
Kowloon Bowling Green v. Taikoo R.C.

SECOND DIVISION.

Civil Service C.C. v. Kowloon Cricket Club.
Taikoo R.C. v. Craigengower C.C.
Royal Hongkong Yacht Club v. Club de Recreio.

The Indian R.C. were to play the Taikoo R.C. in the second division, but they have withdrawn from the League.

The following have been selected to play for the Club de Recreio in the 2nd Division League Match against the Hongkong Royal Yacht Club on the latter's green to-day:—

L. C. B. Sousa (Skip), J. G. Ozorio, F. X. Silva, C. Silva, P. A. Rosario (Skip), E. V. Sousa, A. V. Barris, J. C. V. Ribeiro, Julio Ribeiro (Skip), J. M. Britto, A. J. V. Ribeiro, H. R. Sequeira.

FOOTBALL.

CHARITY MATCH.

As previously announced, the football match between a combined Navy team and the South China Athletic Association, in aid of the work done by "The Sisters of the Precious Blood" will be played on the Sookunpoo ground to-day. Kick-off 5 p.m. The band of H.M.S. Hawkins will be in attendance. Miss Kwok Ming Yin, daughter of Mr. Kwok Anpole, manager of the South China team, has presented a beautiful cushion, to be raffled free of charge among the dollar stand visitors. Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd., have presented a football for the match and this ball will be raffled during the interval at 20 cents a ticket. The Nanyang Tobacco Co. and the British-American Tobacco Co. are also giving cigarettes for distribution and every dollar stand visitor will be presented either with a packet of Capstan or Raven cigarettes. Five hundred packets of Premier cigarettes, presented by the B. A. T., will be distributed on the 50 cents stand.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

May 14th, 1926.

Hongkong Bank	1,000 buy, 1,100 sel.
Do, London	123 nom.
Chartered Bank	230 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	204 nom.
Do, U.	123 nom.
P. & O. Bank	121 nom.
East Asia Bank	36 nom.
Canton Insurance	335 buy.
China Underwriters	11.90 buy.
North China Insurance	11.145 nom.
Union Insurance	32.51 nom.
Yongze Insurance	174 buy.
China Fire Insurance	170 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	451 buy.
Douglases	328 nom.
H.K. & M. Steamboats	326 sel.
Hongkong Tugs	32 sel.
Indo-China (Prof.)	35 nom.
Do, (Def.)	148 nom.
Shell Transport	37.6 nom.
Star Line	303 nom.
Waterboats	115 nom.
China Sugar	324 sel.
Malacca Sugar	35 buy.
Benguet	114 buy.
Kuala Lumpur	42 buy.
Langkai (combined)	114 buy.
Do, (single)	114 buy.
Shanghai Explorations	114 buy.
Shanghai Loans	114 nom.
Bank	85 nom.
Tromp Mining	85 nom.
Ural Caspian	85 nom.
H.K. & W. Wharves	123 sel.
H.K. & W. Docks	123 sel.
Hongkong	118 buy.
New Engineering	114 buy.
Shanghai Docks	105 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	101 buy, 101 sel.
Hongkong Lands	90 buy.
Hongkong Realty (sp.)	94 buy.
H.K. Territorial (sp.)	95 nom.
Humphreys Estates	114 nom.
Prince's Buildings	100 nom.
Bural Lands	77 nom.
Evo Cottons	10.10 buy.
Oriental	114 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	114 buy.
Do, (new)	114 buy.
Amusements	111 nom.
Canton Ice	114 nom.
Cement (combined)	114 sel.
Do, (old)	114 nom.
Do, (new)	114 nom.
China Buses	11.30 buy.
China Lights (combined)	114 sel.
Do, (old)	114 sel.
Do, (new)	114 nom.
China Provident	114 nom.
Constructions	114 nom.
Dairy Farms	114 sel.
Der A. Wing (sp.)	114 nom.
Hongkong Electric	114 buy, 114 sel.
Macao Electric	114 nom.
H.K. Developments	114 sel.
H.K. Hopes (combined)	114 sel.
Do, (old)	114 sel.
Do, (new)	114 sel.
Hongkong Tramways	114 nom.
Lan Crawford	114 sel.
Mackintosh	114 nom.
Park Lane (old)	114 buy.
Do, (new)	114 sel.
Sincere	114 nom.
Taxis	114 sel.
United Asbestos	114 nom.
Watsons (old)	114 nom.
Wm. Powell	114 nom.
Singapore Tractors	114 sel.

buy—buyers; sel—sellers; nom—nominal.

GOLF.

According to the fixture list, the only event at Fanling over this week-end is the Bogey Pool competition, which will continue from to-day until Monday.

SHANGHAI VISITORS CUP.

Members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club are reminded that entries for the Shanghai Visitors Cup Competition at Fanling on Whit-Monday close on the 21st inst.

CRICKET.

THE PROPOSED VISIT TO SINGAPORE.

With reference to the article which appeared under this heading in our yesterday's issue it is understood that although no definite decision was arrived at last evening, the chances of sending a team to Singapore are extremely favourable.

DEATH OF FRANK IREDALE.

FAMOUS AUSTRALIAN CRICKETER.

SYDNEY, April 15th.
The death is announced of F. A. Iredale, the well-known cricketer, in his 50th year.

Frank Iredale played for Australia in nine Test matches against England. His first appearance was against A. E. Stoddart's side at Sydney in December, 1894, when he scored 31 and 5. In the third match of the series, which Australia won by 382, Iredale made 140. His average for the five Test matches was 38.4. Two years later he visited England under G. H. S. Trott, and taking part in two of the three Tests, headed the averages with 38.00 for four innings. His best performance was 105 at Old Trafford. In five innings against Stoddart's 1897 touring side Iredale averaged 43.20. Coming to England for the second time with Joe Darling's team, he played in three Tests only, his average being 25.50 for five innings.

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HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 15th to 21st, 1926.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
		H'g. Standard Time.	Height.	H'g. Standard Time.	Height.
Satur.	15	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		10 57	4.3	4 29	3.2
Sun.	16	10 42	6.9	6 18	1.0
		11 33	4.0	4 40	3.5
Mon.	17	11 9	6.7	7 8	1.2
		12 56	2.8	5 10	3.7
Tues.	18	11 28	6.4	6 7	1.5
		Noon	High	Low	Water
Wed.	19	Noon	High	Low	Water
		1 18	5.6	10 21	1.7
Thur.	20	Noon	High	Low	Water
		2 43	5.2	11 18	1.8
Fri.	21	3 22	4.6	11 11	4.3
		4 18	6.0		

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BAND CONCERTS IN KOWLOON.

K.R.A. TO SEE WHAT CAN BE DONE.

ASSOCIATION DESIRES LARGER MEMBERSHIP.

A good deal of business, left over from a previous meeting, was transacted by the Kowloon Residents' Association this week. This Association is an active body, but it feels that its sphere of influence would be widened considerably if more Kowloon residents would "join up."

The first matter dealt with at the adjourned meeting of the Association was the selection of a nominee of the Association to fill the vacancy caused by the impending departure on leave of Mr. B. Wylie who at present represents the Association on the Education Board. The Rev. G. R. Lindsay was unanimously elected and it was decided to ask the Government to appoint him. A letter from the Government was then read stating that it was considered that the usefulness of the Education Board was increased by holding its meetings in private, but that it was in the discretion of the Board to give communication to the Press.

BAND CONCERTS.

The question of Band Concerts in Kowloon was next dealt with and it was decided to ascertain if a Military Band could be secured and what arrangements could be made.

RENTS RESTRICTION.

The Secretary reported that the referendum regarding the continuance of the Rents Restriction Ordinance showed that 81 per cent. of the members who had replied to the question desired the Committee to ask the Government to continue the Ordinance.

A letter was accordingly drafted urging the Government, in view of the unwarrantably high rents of houses in Kowloon, and the fact that the high prices paid for house property during the recent boom will always have a tendency to cause higher rental, to continue the control.

KOWLOON BUS SERVICE.

Suggestions for the improvement of the Kowloon Bus Services were next considered and it was decided to appoint a Sub-Committee to go fully into the matter in order that some definite scheme might be evolved which would improve matters.

Mr. E. Cock having left the Colony on leave it was unanimously agreed to invite Mr. H. S. Rouse to fill the vacancy on the Committee.

NUISANCES.

Complaints regarding the misuse of certain parts of Nathan Road by amahs and their charges, the annoyance of the rain bird which is a veritable pest in certain parts of Kowloon, and the interruptions to the telephone service often thoughtlessly caused by indiscriminate kite flying, were dealt with and the Secretary instructed to take the necessary action.

MONG KOK TAI POLICE STATION.

A letter from the Captain Superintendent of Police was read and stated that Mong Kok Tai Police Station is being connected with the public telephone. It will be remembered that a short while ago the Association asked if this could be done as it was felt that it was most necessary that residents in that neighbourhood could telephone direct to Mong Kok Tai Police Station.

THE FERRY SERVICE.

It was reported that the Star Ferry Company, acting on the suggestion of a member of the Committee, had recently added an extra ferry at 8.15 a.m. so that the five minutes service now starts at 8.10 a.m. which is felt to be a convenience during the summer months. The Committee took the opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the willingness of the Star Ferry Company to comply with reasonable suggestions for the improvement of the Ferry service.

MORE MEMBERS WANTED.

In order to facilitate the enrolment of new members, it was decided to publish an application form for membership. The subscription is only \$2 per annum, to cover the cost of stationery and postage, etc., and it is hoped that all those residents of Kowloon who are really interested in improving the welfare of the community and who are not yet members of the Association, will fill up the enrolment form, which will be found on another page of this paper and forward same with their subscription to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. M. Alves, 2, Connaught Road, Central. Any resident or prospective resident of Kowloon is eligible for membership and the Association, it is considered, is deserving of the support of all those who agree with its primary object which is stated in the rules as "The general betterment of the Colony in 1915 when they took charge of the adjacent territories, with special regard to Housing, Education, Lighting, Sanitation, Water Supply, Police Protection, Communications, Public Works, etc."

HEARING COMPLETION.

A letter from Colonial Secretary was read stating that the work of straightening Nathan Road near the Po Hing Theatre was nearing completion.

LOCAL RACING NOTES.

SINISTER RUMOURS ABOUT SALIGIA INVESTIGATED.

PROGRAMME FOR JUNE 5th.

(By A. B. A.)

The programme for the 3rd extra race-meeting to be held under the auspices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, at Happy Valley on June 5th, is now available.

There are seven events on the card. Most interest will probably be provided by the Banstead Plate, first on the card. This is the open half-mile for China ponies. Conditions weight for inches with Jockey allowance.

Last year, it will be recalled, Mr. T. Doyle, in the colours of Mr. H. P. White, won the race in record time (28 seconds) on Gypsy Love. On June 5th this pony will not be among the starters, but Mr. White can be represented by Saracen, that speedy disappointment who should have recovered from his accident at the last meeting by then, although he has been given a spell since his fall.

I understand that Saligia will not be sent to the post for this event, but the following may have to be reckoned with: September, The Regent, Daisy, and Melody, Dublin, the Sandpiper, Bay of Bellingham, Fireworks, Folly, Boston, Hon. Call, Arabian Parrot, Blue Grass, San Diego, Craigavad and possibly Loch Rannoch and Shere Khan II. (now owned by Messrs. Hall and Shenton).

THE SALIGIA RUMOURS.

For some days past rumours have been afloat that all is not well with Saligia. It is true that the pony has been confined to slow work since the last meeting, but many people scoffed at the report of lameness. My information having come from a dependable source, I called upon Mr. B. Hall to ascertain the truth.

I was told that on the Tuesday night after the last meeting the pony had injured his shoulder in the stall and had undoubtedly been lame the following morning. Since then, however, the lameness had disappeared as far as was known.

It was admitted, however, that nothing faster than trotting exercise had been indulged in, although it was hoped to send the pony for a canter on Saturday (this morning). With eight ponies to his credit in the aggregate Stakes, it would be a sad blow for the owners if the pony went lame before next meeting, although they have a second string to their bow in The Goblin, who undoubtedly is a vastly improved pony since March, despite his climbing precocity. The other events include the June Handicap for "A" and "B" classes (One Mile); the third Aggregate Stakes (One Mile); Polo Scoury (Half Mile, winners barred); the Tattenham Plate (Five Furlongs) for subscription griffins of this season, which have not won more than one official race; Conditions weight for inches, winners penalised 7 lbs.; and the Empire Handicap (1 1/2 miles).

SHORTAGE OF RIDERS.

The old complaint of dearth of riders is again being heard, and with Mr. Davey a probable absentee, on June 5th, there may be some difficulty in finding sufficient riders in the Banstead Plate, in which so many ponies appear to have a real fighting chance.

Mr. L. Reidy had the misfortune to fall down the slaughter house steps a few days ago and sprain his right wrist. However, he should have recovered before June 5th. At any rate, he is determined to ride at Fanning Steeplechase on Whit-Monday (May 24th) even if he has "only one arm" available.

Now that Mr. Ralph has taken to the game regularly, we have a promising light-weight in place of Mr. Davey. Captain Sturges is a valuable addition to the list, but unfortunately he cannot ride under 155 lbs. unless he "wastes," which is no pleasant task in this climate. For the other events, on June 5th, the fields will probably be small unless Saligia is unable to start for the Aggregate Stakes.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS TO BEGIN TO-DAY.

The Jubilee celebrations of St. Joseph's College begin to-day, and will be continued to-morrow, and Monday. Commencing at 1 p.m. to-day, the College sports will be held at Happy Valley. To-morrow (Feast of St. John Baptist de la Salle), there will be a solemn mass at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at 8.30 a.m. A jubilee sermon will be delivered by Mgr. H. Valtorta.

On Monday, the Brothers will be at home to parents, past pupils and friends, when the College buildings, laboratories and the new chapel will be visited. A thanksgiving service (Benediction and Te Deum) will be held in the College Chapel at 5 p.m.; and at 8 p.m., there will be a concert in the new College Hall, with an address by Mr. J. P. Braga. During the afternoon tea will be served, and the Band of the East Surreys will be present. At 9.30 p.m., there will be a gymnastic display and distribution of sports prizes by Mr. A. E. Wood (Director of Education).

Since its inception fifty years ago, the support of all those who agree with its primary object which is stated in the rules as "The general betterment of the Colony in 1915 when they took charge of the adjacent territories, with special regard to Housing, Education, Lighting, Sanitation, Water Supply, Police Protection, Communications, Public Works, etc."

A letter from Colonial Secretary was read stating that the work of straightening Nathan Road near the Po Hing Theatre was nearing completion.

H.K.C.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

EXCITING SCENES.

HONDA ENTERS FINAL.

There were exciting scenes at the Stand Court yesterday when M. W. Lo and S. A. Rumjahn met in the semi-final of the Open Singles Championship of the Colony.

Lo took the first two sets, then Rumjahn won the third set without the loss of a game and went on to secure the fourth set to equalise, two sets all.

In the final set Lo had to stop a while on account of an attack of cramp. He recovered and the ding dong battle was continued. Then when the games were four all Lo broke down again. Rumjahn had won the first stroke of the ninth game, and there was a long rally for the second stroke, but before the point could be decided Lo collapsed again. The second attack of cramp was much more severe than the first and Lo found it impossible to continue.

Rumjahn offered to have the match replayed another day, but the umpire, Mr. R. E. Lindsell, announced that he had, in the circumstances, to award the match to Rumjahn. Subject to the approval of the Tennis Committee, however, the match might be replayed, as suggested by Rumjahn. It was announced later that the Committee upheld Mr. Lindsell's decision in awarding the match to Rumjahn.

THE PLAY.

Rumjahn started badly and seldom found his mark and, in consequence, Lo won the first set easily. In the second set Rumjahn led 4-2. Then he fell off form again and lost 4-6. This unpromising start might have shaken the nerves of any player. Whether Rumjahn was affected it is impossible to say. He certainly did not show any signs of nervousness. But he played extremely carefully in the third set. He quite rightly decided not to take any risks and Lo did not secure a game. Rumjahn also won the fourth set quite comfortably. Then came the collapse referred to above and the match was brought to an unsatisfactory end at two sets all and four games all. Lo was leading 4 games to 2 when his first attack of cramp developed.

In the other semi-final, Houda the champion accounted for Yew Man Tsun in straight sets, 6-2, 7-5, 6-3 and thus enters the Final to meet Rumjahn next week. The match was a spectacular one and Yew Man Tsun put up an extremely good fight, but Houda's consistency and good form gained the match for him.

Major Pratt and Major Stevenson made their way to the semi-final of the Open Doubles by defeating Miskin and Baines after an even match. The losers played steadily and lobbied most of the time.

Yesterday's results in detail: OPEN SINGLES (Semi-final): T. Houda beat Yew Man Tsun; 6-2, 7-5, 6-3; S. A. Rumjahn awarded match over M. W. Lo, scores, 2-6, 4-6, 6-0, 6-3, 4-4.

OPEN DOUBLES (3rd round): Major Pratt and Major Stevenson beat G. Miskin and L. Baines, 6-3, 8-6, 6-4.

CIVIL SINGLES (2nd round): F. A. Redmond beat R. M. Henderson, 6-3, 6-4, 8-6.

HANDICAP SINGLES "B" (Semi-final): R. L. Moncrieff (rec. 15.2) beat A. J. Hazeland (rec. 13), 6-2, 1-6, 12-10.

HANDICAP DOUBLES (3rd round): E. Grimble and R. Hancock (owe 15.5) beat T. H. King and C. G. Perdue (scr.), 6-1, 6-4; (4th round): Major C. Willson and N. L. Smith (owe 4/8) beat W. B. Cornaby and A. Piercy (owe 2/6), 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

(Continued on next Column).

A PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

A CHINESE GALANAD'S MISSION.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese beggar was ordered to be sent back to Shanghai at his own expense. It was stated that he had been sent out of the Colony on several occasions previously.

Defendant was garbed in a blue calico robe, his long hair was bunched on the top of his head, and his features were distinctly feminine. He said that he came from a Buddhist temple in far-away Anhui, and had come to Hongkong on a holy mission. He had been entrusted to visit temples in Hongkong and the New Territories with the object of gathering information for a sacred book which he was writing. He deplored the necessity of money to live but he could not despise anything which might help to provide the wherewithal to carry out his holy mission.

On being told that he was to be sent back to his native province, defendant asked for permission to pray in a temple in Kowloon City before being sent away.

His story might have been credible, but a nice little sum of money was found tucked away in his robe. It was sufficient to pay his passage to Shanghai.

CINEMA ATTRACTIONS.

THE CURRENT PROGRAMMES.

Today at the Queen's Theatre, "Never Say Die," will be shown for the last time. In this picture Douglas MacLean is seen at his best.

To-morrow and Monday, a favourite film which has not been seen in Hongkong for some time will be screened. This is "Dulcy" with Constance Talmadge in the leading role.

On Tuesday "The Ten Commandments," a picture which has attracted crowds in all parts of the world will be the great attraction. At the Star Theatre to-day at 5.30 and 9.15 there is "Sinners in Silk," a Metro-Goldwyn production, starring Adolphe Menjou.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, Mr. J. H. B. Nichill sentenced a coolie in the employ of the Kowloon Godown Company, to seven days' hard labour for stealing three skeins of cotton yarn.

TO-DAY'S LEAGUE MATCHES.

"A" DIVISION.

Chinese R.C. v. Hongkong C.C.
Indian R.C. v. United Services R.C.
M.B.K. v. University.

"B" DIVISION.

Hongkong C.C. v. Chinese R.C.
United Services R.C. v. Indian R.C.
University v. Civil Service.
Kowloon C.C. v. Craigengower.
Netherlands T.C. v. M.B.K.

"C" DIVISION.

Taifoo v. Hongkong C.C.
Chinese R.C. v. Craigengower.
Club de Recreo v. Kowloon C.C.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

THERE ARE SIGNS THAT TROUBLE IS BREWING IN CANTON. DURING THE PAST WEEK THERE HAVE BEEN MANY RUMOURS OF MILITARY PREPARATIONS AND IT IS EXPECTED IN SOME QUARTERS THAT THE MEETING OF THE KUOMINTANG EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO-DAY WILL BRING MATTERS TO A HEAD.

At that meeting questions of vital importance to the peace and commercial prosperity of South China will be decided.

The Kuomintang at the moment is apparently a Party divided against itself. It is difficult enough for residents in Hongkong to keep in close touch with the trend of events. Friends at Home must be simply bewildered by the conflicting reports of the short-cabled news.

They want the details week by week so that they may judge the situation for themselves.

The WEEKLY PRESS, published every Saturday, contains the news of the week gathered from all parts of China.

Send Copies Home. They will be welcomed and will explain, better than many individual letters could do, the position of affairs here.

The Demand for the Weekly is constantly increasing. Put your name on the subscription list.

32 Pages—Price 30 Cents.

(On Sale by all Regular Newsboys)

TODAY'S MEETING.

CHIANG KAI SHEK'S THREAT.
TROOPS READY IF REQUIRED.

To-day's meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in Canton will be watched with the greatest interest by all members of the Party. Optimists believe that the Committee will decide to curtail the activities of those favouring a Bolshevik policy, while others fear that if such steps are taken they will lead to a revolt. General Chiang Kai Shek, it is said, has announced that he will use his forces, if necessary, to maintain the present régime in Canton. The three chief questions on the Committee's agenda are: (1) Strike Settlement; (2) Northern Expedition; (3) Soviet-Kuomintang Alliance.

THREE CONFERENCES ENDED.

May 13th saw the adjournment of three important conferences in Canton—the Kwangtung Educational Conference, the Convention of the League of Peasants, and the National Conference of Chinese Labour—all under the auspices of the Kuomintang Political Party.

Before the educationists adjourned, an executive committee of 15 members was elected to attend to the affairs of the Conference until the next annual meeting. The workers, after listening to the series of addresses delivered to them by leaders of the Kuomintang, passed the usual resolutions reiterating the demands of labour and the cries against counter-revolutionaries, capitalists, and imperialists.

The farmers, in the name of the Peasants' League, however, made a number of extraordinary demands. They include (1) that the petroleum oil monopoly, now controlled by the Kuomintang, should be allotted to the Peasants' League; (2) that the League should be empowered to levy taxes not to exceed 20 per cent. annually on landlords in order to raise funds for the support of the Farmers' Volunteer Defence Corps; (3) that the League be assigned the duty of "tranquillizing the land of bandits and pirates"; (4) that a maximum price on food products should be fixed; and (5) that landlords should no longer be allowed to oppress the peasants.

On May 12th the educationists, the farmers, and the workers were guests of the Kuomintang at a reception.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Authorities in Canton and Kowloon have lately been giving some attention to Chinese emigrants leaving there for foreign ports. On May 13th the Police in Canton took into custody for investigation from the s.s. *Heng On*, sailing for the Straits by way of Swatow, 238 passengers, whose conditions of labour under contract are to be studied. It is said that many of the emigration agents have not given their employees a square deal. On May 9th, about 60 prospective emigrants and two labour contractors were arrested in Kowloon.

On May 13th, the Commissioner of Industry of the Kuomintang in Canton decided to issue no more permits for Chinese to go into Shamen to withdraw goods or funds. Since the boycott, the Kuomintang have allowed Chinese to enter Shamen only with permits issued on payment of a fee from two dollars up. If funds were withdrawn a tax ranging from two to four per cent was charged.

To strengthen their "fleet," the pickets of the Canton Strike Committee have been searching anxiously for smugglers of "contraband." When these "smugglers" are caught their vessels are confiscated. They captured four launches in Canton waters last week-end, and two more on May 11th.

THIRD TIME IN A FEW WEEKS.

THEFTS FROM TELEPHONE CALL BOX.

A justly irate lady complained to an official at the Kwloon Ferry Wharf yesterday morning, that she could obtain no reply to her telephone call. "I have actually dropped three 10-cent pieces in the box, but can obtain no reply," she said. The wharf official at once made investigation, shook the receiving box which immediately fell to pieces and disgorged the three 10-cent coins—but that was all. A telephone official was soon on the spot and discovered that the "till" had been robbed for the third time within a few weeks.

It has now been decided to attach the "till" so that it hangs on the inside of the wall, in the hope that next time an attempt is made to rob it, the thief will be disturbed before he has time to cut through the wall and obtain access. The telephone-box in question is outside the wharf, within full view of the rickshas stands near which there is generally a constable on duty. Money from these boxes is collected once fortnightly, and an average collection amounts to \$20.

EXPLOSIVES FOR BOMBS?

A DEAL IN CHEMICALS WITH DETECTIVE.

CHARGES AGAINST ORDNANCE CLERK.

INTERESTING STORY AT MAGISTRACY.

How a Chinese detective posed as a leader of Strike Pickets at Shum Chun and bargained with a clerk in the Ordnance Department for the sale of explosives, consisting of sulphide of arsenic and potassium chlorate, and also for chloroform, described in Chinese as "poisoned water," was related at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon. It is alleged that the clerk made a deal to sell certain explosive substances to the detective, who, as a representative of the Strike Pickets, told the clerk he required them for making bombs at Shum Chun. An interesting point in the case is that the clerk is said to have told the detective that he could set his mind at rest about them as he had sold such explosives to the soldiers of General Chan Kwong Ming and Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

The clerk in question, Rajab Saleh, living at No. 11, Heard Street, was charged on five counts under various Ordinances, including the Conspiracy Ordinance:—(1) With being in possession of an explosive substance known as sulphide of arsenic and potassium chlorate, for other than a lawful object; (2) with possession of sulphide of arsenic; (3) with possession of a poison, namely chloroform; (4) with possession of 31 ounces of sulphide of arsenic; (5) with possession of dangerous goods, namely 61 ounces of potassium chlorate.

The case came before Mr. R. E. Lindell, and Mr. T. H. King, Director of Criminal Intelligence, prosecuted; while Mr. A. el Arculli appeared for the defence.

A plea of "not guilty" was entered in respect of all charges.

Mr. King explained that the last three charges were subsidiary and had been added since defendant was first charged.

In reply to Mr. Lindell, Mr. King said he did not press for committal.

Mr. Arculli said he was willing for the case to be dealt with summarily.

DEALING IN EXPLOSIVES.

Mr. King said the facts of the case were that information came to the police that defendant was dealing in explosives, and on April 22nd, a Chinese detective was found in rather better clothes than he would ordinarily wear and introduced to defendant at Wanchai by a man whom the prosecution would call Mr. "X." They met in a restaurant about 5.30 on this date, and defendant gave his name as Ma Pui Chi and said that he was employed in the Ordnance Department of the Royal Naval Yard. After having tea, defendant asked the detective if he wished to buy some explosives for the purpose of making bombs. The detective replied that he did for use in Chinese territory at Shum Chun. Defendant then said that he had sold explosives to other Chinese.

A DEMONSTRATION.

The detective asked defendant for a sample to take to Shum Chun. After further discussion a deal was agreed upon, the explosives to be sold to the detective for \$40 a pound. The detective told defendant that he could get across the border safely and without interference as he belonged to the Strike Pickets. Following this the detective left the restaurant to fetch the sample, leaving the detective and Mr. "X" behind. After an absence of about half an hour defendant returned with a sample of powder, and putting some mixture on a piece of cotton wool he ignited it with his lighted cigarette by way of demonstrating to the prospective purchaser its explosive powers. The powder went off with a flash.

"POISONED WATER."

After some argument about the price and deposit to be paid, defendant agreed to sell for \$40 a pound and to produce the goods when required to do so. He also informed the detective that he could supply what was called in Chinese "poisoned water." This, explained Mr. King, was a liquid to put inside the bomb to increase the effect, and subsequently it turned out to be chloroform. Defendant and the detective then parted, and on the following day the detective was given \$50 by the police department, of which the numbers of each of the five ten dollar notes had been taken. By arrangement, the detective met the defendant at the same restaurant, when defendant said that he had two pounds of the explosive and the detective said he only wanted one pound, but finally he agreed to take the full quantity, and pay the balance of the money due later. The detective handed to the defendant the \$50 he had been given in the police office, and defendant produced from his coat a Horlicks Malted Milk bottle, which contained a yellow powder mixture, which later proved to be sulphide of arsenic and potassium chlorate. The \$50 was paid over, and defendant went away, after informing the detective that if he were asked to explain what was in the bottle he was to say it was curry powder.

MET AGAIN.

The detective, who had told defendant he was returning to Shum Chun for further instructions with regard to the liquid and further explosive, met defendant again on April 27th through the services of Mr. "X." The meeting took place at Wanchai and a conversation followed in the street. Defendant said he had one pound of the liquid and the detective promised to take it over. The detective asked him if he had ingredients for the purpose of making bombs at Shum Chun, as he wanted to return their next day. Defendant said he would find means of providing these things and defendant agreed to meet the detective in room No. 1 of the Nam King Hotel, the address at which the detective had stated he was staying.

THE ARREST.

The detective meanwhile returned to the Central district and reported what had occurred to a European sergeant-at-arms at the Canton wharf. He then went to the room mentioned at the Nam King Hotel. About five minutes to nine that evening defendant, accompanied by Mr. "X," came along in rickshas, of which the bobs were up. Defendant proceeded up the hotel stairs, while Mr. "X" remained behind to pay off the rickshas. The police, who were waiting across the road then detained Mr. "X" and then arrested defendant, who was part way up the stairs. The Chinese detective was also detained for the time.

On the defendant was found two bottles of chloroform, three packets, one containing magnesium powder (in respect of which there was no charge), one containing sulphide of arsenic, the subject of charge D., and one containing potassium chlorate, the subject of charge E.

HOUSE SEARCHED.

Defendant was taken to his house at No. 11, Heard Street, first floor, and a search was carried out. The police found there a tin containing rough, or native sulphide of arsenic, for which there was no charge preferred, but which bore a label of the China Dispensary.

In a desk was found some chemical formulae, which the Government Analyst would say dealt with substances for making flashlights, and different coloured lights. In a cubicle was found a military book, dated 1907, which gave a treatise dealing with the gunpowder plot and described different forms of explosives. The police also found a number of invoices which showed various purchases of chemicals at the China Dispensary, some of which were embodied in the charges against defendant. One invoice showed twenty purchases of various substances, including such substances as mentioned in the charges; while another invoice showed a purchase made at the Pharmacy of various powders.

Defendant's wife was asked for her money and produced \$35, of which three ten dollar notes were marked notes given by the police to the detective on the 23rd.

DEFENDANT'S STATEMENTS.

Mr. King said that he would call the Government Analyst to prove the composition of various exhibits as indicated in the charges.

The defendant was charged on April 25th and in answer to charge "A" he said "These people asked me to get it for them for making bomb crackers. They promised to make a factory in Macao and to pay me a percentage out of it. I agreed to it as it was not unlawful."

When charged on the second count, defendant said "They told me they wanted another half a pound to take over to Macao to test. This was the only reason."

DETECTIVE'S EVIDENCE.

The Chinese detective referred to was called and gave evidence bearing out Mr. King's opening statement. Speaking as to the conversation in the restaurant relating to the purchase of explosive, witness said that the defendant showed him a book giving a description of bombs, and explained the weight of the explosives that made up each size.

When they argued over the price for the explosive, said witness, defendant said he wanted \$50 a pound as the explosive came from the Ordnance Department and was of good quality. Later defendant agreed to sell for \$40 a pound.

QUITE IMPARTIAL.

During the course of his evidence, the detective said that defendant told him that he could set his mind at rest about the matter as he had sold such explosives to various Chinese, such as the soldiers of General Chan Kwong Ming and Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

Mr. Lindell: Quite impartial.

Mr. King: Anything for the dollars.

Witness later explained how he met defendant on April 27th near the Grand Cinema at Wanchai, and said that defendant was in company with another man.

Mr. Lindell: Mr. "X" again.

Mr. King: Yes your Worship. Not Mr. "A" this time.

Witness, referring to the arrest of defendant, remarked that he was also detained when the police visited the Nam King Hotel.

Mr. Lindell: To keep up the bluff?

Mr. King: Yes your Worship.

(Continued on next Column.)

MOTOR-CAR CRASH.

"SERIOUS GOSPEL FOR THE MOTORING WORLD."

The case in which Ng Po claimed \$740.00 from the Chak On Motor Company as damages following on a motor accident as the result of which his car was knocked into the harbour, was continued before Mr. Justice Wood at the Summary Court yesterday.

The hearing began on Thursday, when it was stated that the car went over the Praya wall and fell onto a sampan. Mr. M. K. Lo was for the defendant, and Mr. I. D. Turner represented the plaintiff.

Mr. Turner agreed with Mr. Lo that, immediately before the accident, the cars were some fifteen feet from the wall.

The mistress of the sampan was called by the defence. She was on shore when the car fell on to her boat, which was moored some eight feet from the wall.

Mr. Lo then asked his Lordship to inspect the plaintiff's car, which was outside the Court. His Lordship acquiesced, and returned within a few minutes.

Addressing the Court, Mr. Lo said that the plaintiff claimed that the accident was due to the negligence of the defendant. The onus was on his friend to prove the defendant guilty of negligence, and to do so he would have to prove that he was guilty of some omission. Plaintiff also claimed that, before the accident, defendant passed him without warning. That was irrelevant, but there had been, no evidence on the point. All they had was the plaintiff's statement and the defendant denied that. There was no evidence that either car was being driven recklessly.

Continuing, Mr. Lo submitted that the plaintiff lost his head to such an extent that he accelerated speed. That had also been the opinion of Mr. Lauritsen, the expert witness for the defence. The car had jumped a distance of eight feet from the wall. If it had been going slowly it would naturally have tumbled over. When the pedestrian crossed the road, the defendant put on his brakes and swerved. That was exactly what an experienced driver should do. The plaintiff driver did what a child might have done.

HIS LORDSHIP'S CONFESSION.

Mr. Turner contended that the plaintiff had given clear evidence. The defendant driver gave evidence which one might call *par excellence*; he had done the perfect thing. It was, however, apparent that having passed the plaintiff without warning, his action had contributed to the accident which followed.

If the defendant could pull up in a length, as he said, he should have jammed his breaks on when he saw the pedestrian, and kept a straight course. If the pedestrian had been knocked down he would only have been slightly injured.

Mr. Lo: My Lord, my friend is preaching a serious gospel for the motoring world.

His Lordship: I am more often a pedestrian. (Laughter).

JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANT.

His Lordship delivering judgment said that he found that the defendant passed the plaintiff's car without giving notice, but it had passed clear before any dangerous situation arose. Both cars were proceeding fairly fast, and plaintiff's car was about nine feet behind defendant's car. A pedestrian crossed the road negligently in front of the defendant's car. In order to avoid him the driver swerved to the left, and also applied his brakes. In doing this he acted correctly. The plaintiff chauffeur did not apply his brakes and the impact occurred. Plaintiff's car then went into the harbour. The driver was negligent in not applying his brakes. An ordinary careful driver would have done this.

Judgment was therefore given for the defendant with costs. Mr. Turner asked for a stay of execution, in the event of the plaintiff deciding on an appeal.

His Lordship acquiesced.

Mr. Lo asked for judgment against the plaintiff in connection with the damage to the sampan.

Judgment was given, the damages to be assessed by the Court.

WORE SPECTACLES.

In answer to Mr. King, witness said that each time he met defendant he was very smartly dressed, and remarked with his face beaming with pleasure and pride. "I wore a long coat and also wore spectacles."

Mr. Lindell: Tortoiseshell rimmed ones?

Witness proudly: Yes your Worship.

In answer to Mr. King, witness said that on no occasion did he ever tell defendant that he came from Macao, and neither did he ever mention Macao. He told defendant that he came from Shum Chun.

Mr. King: Did you tell him that you made fire crackers?—Witness: No.

Did you tell him that you were a photographer?—No.

Did you give defendant any other money than the \$50 of which you have already spoken?—No.

CASE ADJOURNED.

At this juncture of the case Mr. Lindell remarked: I will leave you to digest that evidence Mr. Arculli with the chance of cross-examining next time.

His Worship adjourned the case for further hearing next Friday afternoon, allowing defendant the same bail as before, in the sum of £2,000 cash.

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Silk	from \$1.75	Cashmere—Plain from \$1.25
Artificial Silk	1.50	Fancy " 1.50
Lisle Thread	1.50	Silk " 2.00
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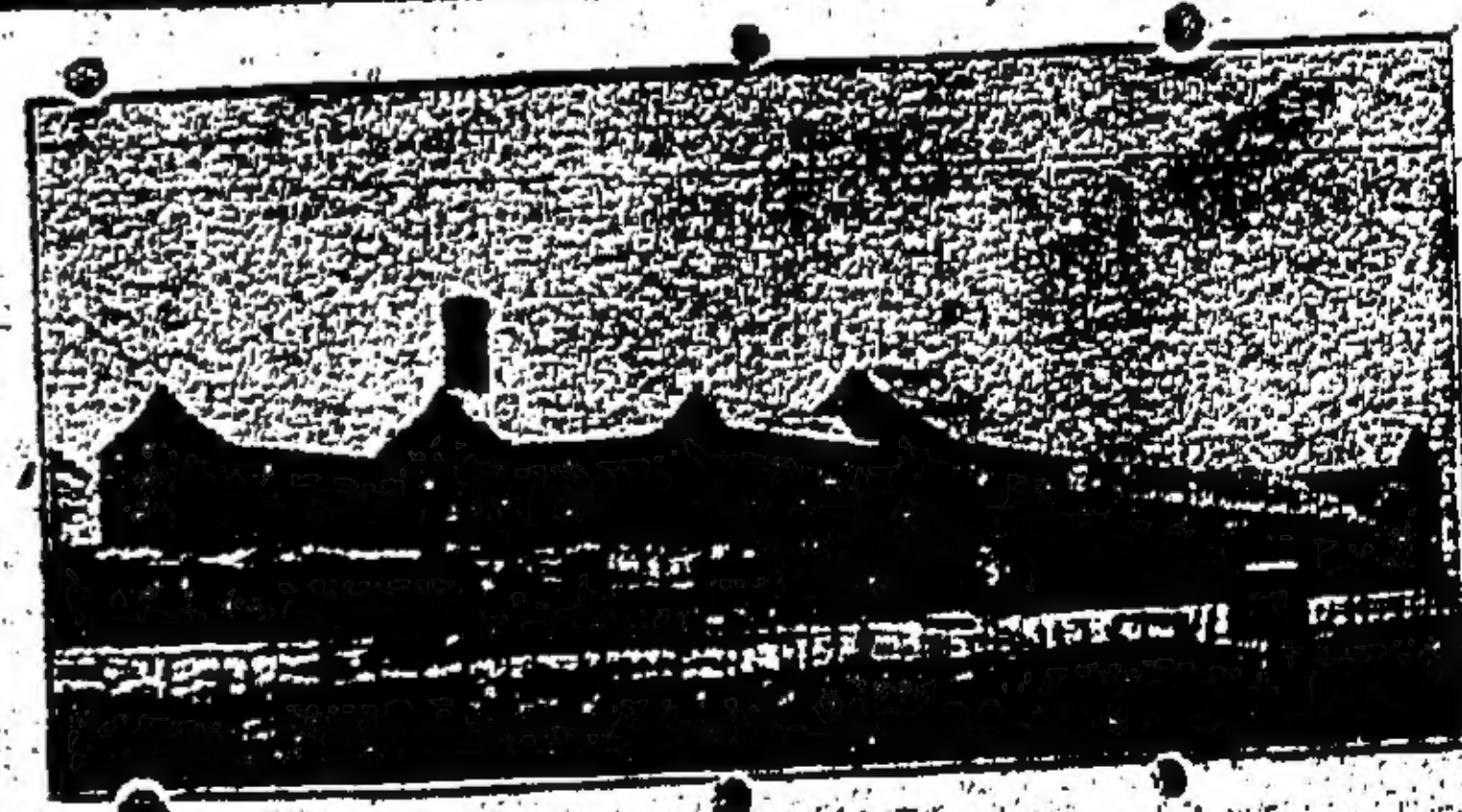
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I shall not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by My Wife NORA LEE LOUREIRO residing at No. 330, NATHAN Road (1st floor) Kowloon.

Dated the 14th May, 1926.

WALTER LOUREIRO.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

SHANGHAI VISITORS CUP.

FANLING - WHITE MONDAY. ENTRIES CLOSE 2nd INSTANT, for Conditions see Notice Board.

F. D. MATTHEWS, Secretary, R.H.G.C.

14th May, 1926.

KOWLOON RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION FORM

Please enrol me as a Member of the Kowloon Residents' Association for the Year 1926, my Subscription Fee of \$2 being enclosed.

Name.....

Address.....

Cut this out and forward to:-

J. M. ALVES, Esq.,

Hon. Treasurer, R.H.A.

2, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.

All Kowloon Residents should join the Association, which is formed to protect their interests.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BANK OF CANTON LIMITED intends at an Early Date to apply to the Legislative Council of Hongkong for a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Bank of Canton Limited to convert its gold capital into silver."

Dated the 14th day of May, 1926.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for The Bank of Canton, Limited.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

WEATHER and Ground Permitting the following Programme has been arranged:-

MONDAY, 17th - Semi-Finals Open Doubles

HANCOCK & REDMOND

BUNJAHN & RUMJAHN

TUESDAY, 18th - Final Open Doubles

FRIDAY, 21st - Final Open Singles to be followed afterwards by Presentation of Prizes.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

MEMBERS and SUBSCRIBERS may have Book SEATS at the PAVILION to witness the FINAL MATCHES.

TUESDAY, 18th - Final Open Championship Doubles .. Each

FRIDAY, 21st - Final Open Championship Singles .. \$1.00

BOOKING will CLOSE at the PAVILION on SUNDAY, the 16th at 8 P.M.

On and after MONDAY, 17th, Booking will be at Messrs. MOUTRIE'S.

FANLING HUNT STEEPLECHASES.

WHITSUNTIME MEETING.

MONDAY, 24TH MAY, 1926.

FANLING HILL .. 2.30 P.M.

FIRST RACE .. 3.00 P.M.

ENTRANCE TO ENCLOSURE AND COVERED STANDS .. \$1.00 PER HEAD.

MOTOR CARS can be PARKED on the RAIL opposite the GRAND STAND \$5 Per Car.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN to the Race Leaves Kowloon at 1.15 P.M.

RETURN SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN Leaves Fanling Station at 5.55 P.M.

REFRESHMENTS will be Catered for by THE BITZ.

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HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1925.

Revised by Members.

PRICE .. 85

Daily Press Office.

INTIMATIONS.

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THE BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE beg to inform All interested in SAFE DEPOSIT, that they have actually in their New Building, 5, Queen's Road, SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES at the Yearly Rate of \$3 for the Small Size and \$12 for the Large Size. Please Apply to The CASHER.

GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS OF ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, 1875-1925.

SATURDAY, 16th MAY, 1.00 P.M. - College Sports at Happy Valley.

SUNDAY, 17th - Solemnity of the Feast of St. John Baptist de la Salle.

8.30 - Solemn Mass in the Cathedral.

Jubilee Sermon by Mgr. H. Valtorta.

MONDAY, 17th, 4.00 P.M. - The Brothers "At Home" to Parents, Past Pupils and Friends, when the College Buildings, Laboratories and New Chapel may be visited.

5.00 P.M. - Thanksgiving Service - Benediction and Te Deum in the College Chapel.

5.30 P.M. - Gymnastic Display, Distribution of Sports Prizes by A. E. Wood, Esq., Director of Education.

6.00 P.M. - Concert in the New College Hall. Address by J. P. Braga, Esq., J.P.

4.30-5.30 P.M. - Tea will be served.

4.30-6.00 P.M. - The Band of the East Surveys will play by kind permission.

Parents, Past Pupils and Friends are cordially invited.

Rev. Bro. ALVAR, Director.

3550]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS for the THIRD EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 5th JUNE, 1926 (weather permitting), may be obtained at the Race Course, Hongkong Club and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES.

ENTRIES will CLOSE at 12 O'CLOCK Noon on SATURDAY, 22nd MAY, 1926.

[3555]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

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Hongkong, 7th May, 1926. [3551]

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INTIMATIONS.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersecretary on TUESDAY, the 18th MAY, 1926, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended the 31st DECEMBER, 1925.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th MAY, 1926, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1926. [3498]

HONGKONG & TERRITORIAL ESTATES, LIMITED.

THE SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, "ST. GEORGE'S" BUILDING, No. 4, Connaught Road, on THURSDAY, the 20th MAY, 1926, at 11 O'CLOCK A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the period ended 31st DECEMBER, 1925, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 11th MAY, 1926, until THURSDAY, the 20th MAY, 1926, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1926. [3542]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head Office, Union Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 23rd MAY, 1926, at 11 O'CLOCK A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st DECEMBER, 1925, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from MAY 12th to MAY 22nd, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, PAUL LAUDER, General Manager.

Hongkong, May, 3rd 1926. [3519]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 23rd MAY, 1926, at 11.15 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st DECEMBER, 1925, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MAY 12th to MAY 22nd, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, PAUL LAUDER, General Manager.

Hongkong, May 3rd, 1926. [3520]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 23rd MAY, 1926, at 11.20 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st DECEMBER, 1925, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MAY 12th to MAY 22nd, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, PAUL LAUDER, General Manager.

Hongkong, May 3rd, 1926. [3521]

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TRADE REPORT.

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INTIMATIONS.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SEAS.

From the great blue deep came forth the Empire, boundless and free. Across the wide waters of all the seas unceasingly pass men and ships, binding more tightly the common bonds of a noble heritage. Not least amongst these ties is

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MARRIAGE.

JONES - NORMAN. - On May 8th, by special licence, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, PENNY GRANT JONES, of H.B.M. Consular Service to SILVIA NORMAN, daughter of the late E. H. F. NORMAN and Mrs. NORMAN, of Harrow-on-the-Hill, England.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 15TH, 1926.

THE DETECTION OF CRIME.

The end of the long drama known as the Wing On Bank case proves that even if the law moves slowly it sometimes manages to catch the most clever criminals. During the past few years there has been a series of frauds against various banks in Shanghai, Hongkong and other Far Eastern trade centres. That somebody or other had conspired to cheat the bank was evident in each case but the difficulty has always been to prove the identity of the criminal. In this particular case the Wing On Bank conducted the prosecution - or part of it - and no doubt all the local banks were greatly relieved when a conviction was secured. Nothing deters the forger so much as a failure by another criminal. There was no evidence to connect other bank frauds with the men who were charged in the Wing On case, but it is fairly obvious that the same general plan that these men pursued has been followed in other instances.

In order that we may not be unfair to any individuals whose names have figured in these cases, let us assure the following facts. A Chinese of fairly prosperous appearance presents himself one day at

a native bank in the Shanghai Settlement with some thousands of dollars in notes. These he hands over to the bank to be used in his current account. After a few months one or two fairly big cheques are passed through, being made payable to some firm with an account in another native bank. A few days later the owner of the current account appears in person wishing to cash a large cheque. He is then informed that the amount standing to his credit is not sufficient to allow this to be done. Upon an examination of the cheques that have been previously presented he repudiates one or two as forgeries. He may possibly hint at negligence on the part of the employees of the bank.

What is to be done? All of the evidence might tend to show that the man had been a clever forger. Remember the forger has to be good enough to pass the scrutiny of the bank officials who, we assume, are always on the look out for any irregularities in the documents which go through their hands. In many cases not only a signature but a hong "chop" is used. Having followed several of these cases very closely it strikes us that it is not difficult to forge a signature written in Roman characters. It may be more difficult to forge a chop or a Chinese character. But let us suppose, for a moment, that Jones signed a cheque and afterwards swore that it was a forgery. How is the crime to be detected?

There is, apparently, no difficulty in tracing a signature. If Robinson has the signature of Jones he can fairly easily trace it on to another cheque. Of course, he has to get hold of a cheque, but that is not particularly difficult. At any rate it is obviously not an impossible proceeding for a man, with the exercise of a certain measure of ingenuity, to work up evidence that will enable him to repudiate one of his own cheques with confidence. Then, of course, if compensation is not forthcoming the next step would be an action against the bank.

The great advantage that any Chinese criminal in Shanghai or in Hongkong has over the criminal in Europe or America is the facility with which he can go into hiding if his schemes break down, and considering the immense difficulties in this connection with which they have to contend, the Chinese detectives, perhaps, do not get the credit which is their due for the many captures effected.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Polo Club is to be held at the Pavilion at 6.30 p.m. on Wednesday, May 26th.

Robert Proven, a small boy living at No. 6, Havelock Terrace, was bitten by a dog on Thursday, and received treatment from Dr. MacGown.

One Chinese case of small-pox, one Portuguese case of diphtheria and one Chinese case of enteric fever were reported during the 24 hours ended May 13th.

Thieves entered a small social club at 14, Chatham Road, on Thursday, and stole a number of electric bulbs, a pair of chest expanders and dumb bells. A ping-pong outfit and an ice chest were destroyed. From the latter, a dozen bottles of aerated water were stolen.

Among the passengers leaving by the R.M.S. Empress of Canada yesterday for Shanghai were Lord and Lady Willington. Lord Willington is en route for Tientsin where the British Boxer Indemnity Commission, of which he is the head, will resume sittings next week.

Mrs. E. Walker, of 88, Nathan Road, and Mr. R. Francisco, of 7, Granville Road, were fined \$3 and \$6 respectively at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday for keeping unlicensed dogs. A Chinese was fined \$5 for allowing his dog abroad unmuzzled. The animal bit two dogs owned by Mr. Willes, 6, Lygon Villas.

The Rev. G. E. S. Updell is giving a lantern lecture under the auspices of the Hongkong Branch of the Navy League, in the Central British School, Kowloon, at 8.30 p.m. next Tuesday. The title of the lecture is "Through Shot and Shell" and it will deal with Nelson and his times. All are given a cordial invitation to attend.

Mr. Harry Ore is arranging a concert to be given at the City Hall on Monday. Mr. Ore's own pupils will contribute the greater number of items to the programme but others are giving their services. Those taking part include Miss Dorothy Ray, Miss Grace Ho Tung, Miss Hilda Xavier, Miss Rose Choy Chong, Mr. Henry Kow, Miss Mira Gutierrez, Miss Daisy Ma, Miss Winifred Kew and Miss Alda Leon, Mr. C. Y. Paang, Mr. A. Bower-Smith and, of course, Mr. Harry Ore himself.

RETIREMENT OF MR. S. A. SETH, OF SHANGHAI.

LONG CAREER IN THE FAR EAST. A FORMER HONGKONG RESIDENT.

Mr. S. A. Seth, head of the firm of Seth, Mance & McLure, of Shanghai, was a passenger on the P. & O. Kashgar which arrived in Hongkong yesterday. Mr. Seth is on his way to Australia and is retiring from the Far East.

Referring to his departure the N. C. Daily News of May 11th says:

It has been well-known for some time that Mr. Seth intended to retire from Shanghai, but now the less the occasion of his going comes as a matter of the greatest regret to his many friends and associates in business.

Mr. Seth's connection with the Far East is no slight one, for his father, Mr. A. Seth, I.S.O., was Registrar of the Supreme Court in Hongkong, and for a time Mr. S. A. Seth was also connected with that institution, holding the positions of Second Clerk of Court and also Clerk to the Registrar. While in the Colony he was an enthusiastic volunteer, and it is interesting to mention that he was one of the contingent from China which went home to take part in the celebrations attending the coronation of King Edward. This contingent consisted of 100 men, and was composed of Hongkong Volunteers, Chinese Sappers and Miners, the Hongkong Regiment (Sikhs), Artillery and the Weihaiwei Regiment. One of the Chinese who was in this contingent happens to be in Shanghai to-day, being the watchman at the Shanghai Club.

ARRIVAL IN SHANGHAI.

Trained as an auditor, Mr. Seth left the service of the Hongkong Court, and in 1911 was sent to Shanghai to undertake special accounting work. It may be said that from this arose the well-known firm of Seth, Mance & McLure, to-day a very large organization in Shanghai and having affiliations in Hongkong and Manila. It did not, however, assume its present title until 1919.

A very great deal of specially important work has been carried out by this firm, and especial mention may perhaps be made of the fact that they hold the appointment of court accountants for the Mixed Court, which practically carries with it the post of official court receivers. In connection with the Mixed Court it is worthy of mention that one piece of work which Mr. Seth undertook lasted for five years, this arising out of the litigation following the death of a former comptroller of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. The case had been going on for something like 15 years, and after Mr. Seth was appointed to administer the estate another five years' work was entailed. As a consequence of his ability and great patience, he then succeeded in bringing the matter to a satisfactory issue.

VOLUNTEER AND RACING MAN.

Shortly after his arrival in Shanghai Mr. Seth joined the Volunteers, being first in the Reserve Co. under Captain G. R. Wingrove, and then in the Light Horse. At the same time he commenced a successful career in the realm of racing. He won the Jockey Cup on "Horse" while and his pink coat on "Joe Boy" while in those days he also played a great deal of polo. Unfortunately he had subsequently to give up riding, but since then he has had several successes as an owner. The manner in which the "Christmas" Stable came to get its name is not without interest. Some 10 or 11 years ago Mr. Seth rode a pony named Father Christmas in the course of Light Horse work and paper-hunting, and in the paper-hunt class at an official meeting he ran unbeat for three days. Accordingly when the "Fay & Seth" Stable was instituted, the "Christmas" idea was adhered to. Christmas Card won the Derby and Leger in 1922. Mr. Seth riding, while another well-known pony was Christmas Gift, which was reckoned the fastest short-distance pony of his day. Since giving up riding Mr. Seth has become a keen golfer, and has long been a familiar figure at Kiangwan.

One great disappointment Mr. Seth has experienced. He volunteered for war service, but was turned down as being medically unfit, and after so many years of active volunteering this was necessarily a distinct blow.

In token of farewell, and to mark the friendly relations which have always existed between Mr. Seth and his colleagues, the staff of Seth, Mance & McLure presented him with a very handsome silver salver.

HONGKONG THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

RELIGION BASED ON KNOWLEDGE AND ON BELIEF.

At the public meeting of the Hongkong Lodge of the Theosophical Society on Thursday, Mr. E. E. Laneport gave an address on "Reconstruction in the Light of Theosophy."

All men, he said, are awakening to-day to the need of universal friendliness and universal brotherhood. A new spirit of God is breathing over the face of the earth, and there is a supreme longing now in men to find God in their Brother Man. Every sacrifice which an individual or a nation has to make to break the barriers of the individual or national petty self, is fully worth while. Men want Religion - true knowledge of the divine Self within, not Religions with the outer authority of Churches and books, and the whole trend of religious reconstruction goes towards recognition of the Inner Light common to all men, in all the faiths, as the only authority for individual and national morality. Ever more it is recognized that Religion should be based on knowledge, and not on belief.

TRADE UNIONS' COMPLAINTS.

ALLEGATIONS OF VICTIMISATION BY BIG EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR.

PREMIER AND SETTLEMENT PROBLEMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THERE IS TROUBLE AT HOME NOW BECAUSE THE MEN DECLARE THAT BIG EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR ARE ENDEAVOURING TO VICTIMISE THEM AND ARE REFUSING TO RE-INSTATE THEM EXCEPT AT REDUCED WAGES. IT APPEARS THAT SOME COMPANIES HAVE STATED THAT THEY ARE UNABLE TO TAKE ALL THE WORKMEN BACK AS THEIR SERVICES ARE NOT NOW REQUIRED. THE PREMIER ADMITTED THAT UNEMPLOYMENT FOR A TIME WOULD BE CONSIDERABLE ON ACCOUNT OF THE DECLINE IN WORK. THE PROBLEM OF RE-INSTATING ALL MEN WAS A DIFFICULT ONE AND DEMANDED REAL STATESMANSHIP FOR ITS SOLUTION.

LONDON, May 14th.

At a meeting at the Underground Headquarters last night a satisfactory settlement in the strike was concluded between the companies and the Unions concerned, and it is hoped a normal service of Underground railways, the London General Omnibus Company and Allied Tramways will operate in London to-morrow.

A LABOUR PROTEST.

LONDON, May 13th.

After a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party under the Chairmanship of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald a statement was issued protesting at the way the press provocatively and inaccurately described the action of the T.U.C. as an unconditional surrender and also against the fact that employers in various industries were defying the Premier's appeal and seeking to impose unwarrantable terms on workers. It was decided to press the Premier immediately for a statement regarding the real meaning of his declaration of goodwill.

T.U.C. TO RESIST VICTIMISATION.

LATER.

The Trades Union Congress, in a manifesto, has declared it is imperative that agreements, undertakings and conditions existing prior to the dispute be maintained. They had received many reports of attempts to enforce humiliating terms, but if trade unionism was attacked and employers persist in victimisation, the unions will resist to the utmost.

AGREEMENTS MUST BE MAINTAINED.

LATER.

The Trades Union Congress has circulated all Unions urging men to sign no individual agreement, to consult their union officials and stand by their instructions. "Your Unions will protect you and will insist on all previous agreements being maintained intact."

THE RAILWAY DISPUTE.

LONDON, May 13th.

"In the interests of the public and to safeguard future peace and discipline on the railways" the Railway Managers' Association announce that the injury to trade is believed to be so serious that for some time the full pre-strike services will not be required, and they lay down the following conditions for the resumption of work: namely, that men who left without notice broke their contract of service, and the Companies reserve the rights they possess in this matter; secondly, that a number of men in positions of trust struck and others were guilty of acts of violence and intimidation and the Companies propose to examine the cases individually. In the meantime they deny the report that they are refusing to reinstate the men except at reduced wages.

UNIONS' INSTRUCTIONS.

The Railway Unions announce that they have received telegrams from branches throughout the country stating that the men have refused to accept the conditions of the managements and decline to resume except on the terms of the national agreement. The three Railway Unions are meeting jointly to draft final instructions.

The Executives of the three Railway Unions have jointly instructed all railway to continue the strike until satisfactory assurances are received.

RELEASE OF ARRESTED MEN WANTED.

The Edinburgh railwaymen have decided to remain on strike and have passed a resolution demanding the unconditional release of all those arrested in connection with the general strike.

A FRUITLESS CONFERENCE.

LATER.

Later news regarding the railway position is that a conference between the Railway Managers and representatives of the three Railway Unions this evening did not arrive at an agreement; but that the deliberations are being resumed to-morrow.

DOCKERS' DEMANDS.

LONDON, May 13th.

The Transport Workers' Union has instructed dockers to remain on strike pending an agreement with employers with regard to complete reinstatement of all members and the immediate dismissal of "free" labour.

EMPLOYERS' REPLY.

The Port Employers of London have sent a letter to the Transport Workers' Union stating that owing to the great dislocation due to the general strike they are unable to guarantee reinstatement of the members of the Union but will take on Members for whom work can be found. They are unable to consider the immediate dismissal of "free" labour and will do their utmost to fulfil the obligations implied in the Government statement to all who had done their duty by the country by working in a time of national crisis.

NEGOTIATIONS RE-OPENED.

LATER.

The first step towards the resumption of the coal negotiations was taken this evening when Mr. Baldwin, accompanied by Lord Birkenhead, Sir Arthur Steel Maitland (Minister of Labour) and Lieut.-Col. Lane Fox (Under Secretary for Mines) conferred with the Miners' Executive at Downing Street for three quarters of an hour, after which it was officially stated that the meeting was adjourned until after a general discussion of the present position.

It is learned that the Premier will meet the coal-owners to-morrow and will also probably re-meet the Miners' Executive in the afternoon. It is understood that the Executive in the morning will consider the Samuel memorandum which is believed to contain the germs of the basis of a solution of the problem.

DISORDERLY MINERS.

Sixty-eight miners at Doncaster have been sentenced to three months' hard labour for interfering with road transport. The leader was given an additional two months and fined £20.

[A cable received on Thursday reported serious disturbances at Doncaster as the result of which over 80 miners were arrested. A mob of 200 held up road traffic, wrecked a newspaper van, tore up the newspapers and looted motor lorries. A strong force of police was sent up in motor buses and they charged the crowd with batons. Mounted men reinforced the police who dispersed the crowd.]

MR. BALDWIN'S APPEAL.

LONDON, May 13th.

As the result of a formal demand presented after the meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party to-day Mr. Baldwin agreed to a strike debate to-night.

The Labour Party's meeting had received reports from different parts of the country that the employers were offering unacceptable terms for the re-employment of strikers, amounting in some cases in Labour's eyes to a lockout.

LABOUR'S COMPLAINT.

LATER.

The House of Commons was crowded and expectant of an important debate.

This was opened by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald declaring that he wished to continue to another stage the statement made by Mr. Baldwin yesterday. He reminded the House that there had been published to the nation to-day an address from a source still more noble. Mr. MacDonald, amid Labourite cheers, quoted passages of the King's address, and contrasted Mr. Baldwin's statement with the "provocative" matter published in the *British Gazette* to-day. He repeated the industrial nature of the strike and said that before it began and while it continued those responsible for conducting it had said that the moment certain industrial securities appeared they would be satisfied and would declare peace. That had happened and, according to the programme from which they had never deviated an hair's breadth, yesterday's result took place.

Mr. MacDonald asked what had happened as the result of yesterday's courageous position, which ought to have drawn from everyone the determination to help make the step effective in the establishment of peace? He recalled previous industrial disputes which had ended in a compromise peace on both sides, but that had not happened to-day. He said there were more men out to-day than yesterday because the employers were proposing terms that would make a continuance of peaceful conditions in industry impossible.

WORKERS' "NOT BEGGING."

Mr. MacDonald said they were not begging but he asked whether advantage could not be taken to establish good relationships on a firmer foundation. But, if there was an attempt to smash Trade Unionism and if any section or foolish person thought that after the strike and yesterday he could escape the "faces" of trade unionists in the dust he was much mistaken. The men were not going to crawl back and would not be treated like human beings with a yoke of absolute subordination riveted to their necks. He appealed to the House to declare to the nation that it did not want a crushing humiliation, and to lift up its voice on behalf of restoration and restitution. (Loud Labour Cheers.)

DIFFICULT DAYS.

There were loud Conservative cheers as Mr. Stanley Baldwin arose. He welcomed an opportunity to review the situation and pointed out that the great upset of the past week cannot straighten itself in a day. He had always felt that the first few days of what they hoped and believed were going to be peace would be far the most difficult days through which they would have to pass, as the first two months of peace were more difficult than the days of war. There were obvious reasons for that in which he would not go. "The supreme and obvious interest the country to-day required, was that the largest possible body of men should be brought back to work at the earliest possible moment."

A REAL DIFFICULTY.

The Premier repeated that the occasion called for neither malice, recrimination nor triumph. "Our duty is to escape as soon as possible from the consequences of the unhappy controversy, and the less we talk of that at present the better were the chances of success." There was a real difficulty which it was useless shirking and which he would put plainly to the House in an unprovocative way. He pointed out that whatever the intentions of those who brought out the men last week, had their efforts been wholly successful it would have meant the complete cessation of the Press and transport and none could tell what would have happened if the Government had been unprepared for such a crisis. There had been a condition approach in this great demonstration of anarchy in this great democratic country. He pointed out that he had not given any pledges during the conflict except that those who helped the Government should not suffer by doing so. He believed his word stood for something in the country—(Ministerial cheers)—and it was inconceivable that he should go back thereon. There was a real difficulty of reconciling such a pledge with the taking back of all the men to work. That was one of the difficult points he had in mind when in the course of his broadcast message he declared that it must be thrashed between the employers and that it demanded real statesmanship.

NO REDUCTIONS COUNTERANCED.

The Premier drew attention to the propaganda going on by both sides during the past week; as for example the statement that an attack was coming on railwaymen's wages and by the government against wages in that great industry.

He believed there was no word of truth in that, and he would not countenance an attempt by any employers to use the present occasion for trying in any way to get reductions of wages as compared with pre-strike. (Cheers.) He did not know the extent to which derangement of trade had occurred, but it is indisputable that foreign contracts had been cancelled, the coal traffic had shrunk to small dimensions and many industries were hit. The railways themselves had considerably to curtail services owing to a shortage of fuel and naturally, therefore, unemployment would be greater for a time in consequence of what had happened.

Last night said Mr. Baldwin, he learned that a large group of employers was unwilling to meet the Unions and he lost no time in referring thereto in his broadcast message. Consequently that particular authority had now consented to do what he had asked. Another body of employers had an agreement with the men which had been broken by the men striking. Their first instinct was to say that a new agreement on less favourable terms must be negotiated if they were going to take back the men but these employers had to-day decided not to terminate the agreements or alter the conditions of employment.

RAILWAY PROBLEMS.

Mr. Baldwin said the Railway Companies in many ways had a most difficult task to negotiate because unemployment for a time would be considerable on account of the decline in work, but he warned the House not to believe irresponsible rumours. For example, there was a report that the railway companies were proposing to reduce wages and take back the men as new entrants. The Premier said he had heard this report and he immediately telephoned to the manager of the North Eastern Railway who denied both rumours. The London General Omnibus Company had likewise contradicted similar reports.

A FINAL APPEAL.

The Premier said he was unable to imagine there would be an attack on Trade Unions, and he would not countenance such an attack. (Labour cheers.) There was bound to be certain soreness on both sides and a certain difficulty in recovering the usual spirit of negotiation. "Let us all try as far as possible to avoid that, because there cannot be a greater disaster than that there should be anarchy in the Trade Union world. It would be impossible in our highly organized system of industry to carry on unless there were organisations capable of speaking for and binding both parties. We know that some in these great organisations like fishing in troubled waters but let us get to the waters of calm as soon as possible lest their work spoils the work of half a century."

Mr. Baldwin concluded by saying: "We have no power to coerce or to command, but our whole influence is being exercised in the letter and spirit of what ever I have stated in the past ten days."

LABOUR APPROVAL OF SPEECH.

Mr. J. H. Thomas described the speeches of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Baldwin as helpful. He said that the spirit of the Premier's speech must be interpreted into action if we were to get out of the difficulty. He refused to believe that the Premier was aware that the Government themselves had broken the spirit and letter of Mr. Baldwin's statement; for example, the Admiralty had ordered that strikers were not to be allowed to render services but would be suspended till further notice.

Mr. Lloyd George opined that every quarter of the House would sincerely desire to respond to the Premier's appeal. He welcomed the Premier's very wise and calming words, especially his assurance that he would not countenance any attacks on the powers of the Trade Unions. The Government was bound to see that there was no victimisation on either side. The difficulty was not insuperable if there was goodwill on both sides.

PRESS COMMENT.

LATER.

The *Daily Telegraph* says never again must the country experience a general strike, which is gigantic criminal folly and senseless waste. If it had not been cancelled yesterday, there would in a few days have been no strike to cancel but only sporadic and isolated bodies of strikers whose fellows had prudently resumed work.

The *Times* is of opinion that Trade Unionism has been shaken to its foundations by the discovery that no contract with a Trade Union is worth the paper on which it is written. It adds that unless the Unions set their house in order there will be no hope of future peace or confidence in any business in the land. The strike had failed decisively and victory won under the Government's determined and efficient leadership and the splendid courage and self-sacrifice of the nation.

The *Times* is opening a national police fund as a recognition of the magnificent spirit in which the police carried out their duties.

The *British Gazette* has ceased. Its last edition says it may have had a short life, but it had fulfilled the purpose of living. "It becomes a memory, but remains a monument."

DESTROYING CIVIL WAR.

LATER.

Congratulatory comments in the foreign Press on the calling off of the strike in Britain are freely expressed both in French and United States journals, which recognize that the principle has been established that no combination of Unions can dictate to the Government.

The *New York Times* says the great lesson of the futility of a general strike has now been learned not only for Britain but for all civilised nations.

The *Echo de Paris* declares that at one stroke, from one end of Europe to the other, all subversive elements have severely suffered a set-back.

The *Free Press* says the British Government had not acted as a strike-breaker but as a destroyer of civil war.

The French Labour organs do not fail to dwell on the fact that the economic problem as a whole is still unsolved.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

AMERICAN CONGRATULATIONS.

NEW YORK, May 13th.

The newspapers generally congratulate Britain on the settlement of the strike. They approve Mr. Baldwin's assertion that it is a triumph for British common sense.

The *Herald* and *Tribune* say Mr. Baldwin has won a tremendous victory for the nation, achieved a great personal triumph and established the principle that no combination of Unions can dictate to the Government.

The *New York Times* says the result decides finally that the general strike is a weapon which organised labour cannot use, as it cuts too deeply into the hand wielding it. The general strike will hereafter be classed as among the boggy of labour disputes.

The *New York World* says it is a victory for the moderates of all parties—a victory which rests with a nation which has never lost its sanity, courage or magnanimity under fire.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MOROCCAN WAR.

FRENCH FORCES STILL ADVANCING.

RABAT, May 14th.

North-West Beraber pro-French partisans have advanced ten kilometers. Fractions of the Marnissa tribe still rebellious, have made submission.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOME CRICKET.

BRILLIANT CENTURY BY GREGORY.

LONDON, May 13th.

The Australians were all out for 371 when their match with Hampshire was resumed at Southampton to-day before four thousand spectators.

In fine weather and on a good wicket, Gregory carried his score to 130 not out, including three sixes and nineteen fours. Hampshire in reply were all out for 152. Bowell being top scorer with 48. Mailey took 6 wickets for 45, and Macartney 3 for 21. Hants following on had scored 167 for two when stumps were drawn, Brown claiming 78 not out. Scores:

Australia 371.
Hants 152 and 167 for 2 wickets.

ANOTHER CENTURY FOR HOBBS.

At the Oval, Surrey defeated Gloucester by an innings and fifty-three runs, the scores being:

Surrey: 428 (for 8 wickets dec.).
Gloucester: 152 and 238.

Hobbs played sparkling cricket to score his first century of the current season. He hit 112.

Shepherd took five wickets for 26 runs in the Gloucester first innings, including the "hat-trick." The Surrey Captain, P. G. H. Fender claimed five victims in the second innings at a cost of 46 runs.

GERMAN SITUATION.

DR. LUTHER'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Berlin, May 13th.
President von Hindenburg has accepted Dr. Luther's resignation. The Minister of Defence, as doyen of the Ministers, acts as Chancellor temporarily.

THE DANISH FLIGHT.

LIEUT. HERSCHEND ARRIVES AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, May 13th.

Lieutenant Herschend has arrived here.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PEKING CABINET.

DR. ALFRED SEE APPOINTED AS FOREIGN MINISTER.

PEKING, May 14th.

On Dr. Yen resuming the Premiership, he issued a Mandate reconstructing the Cabinet, which is to include Dr. Alfred See, retiring Ambassador to Washington, who will be Foreign Minister.

THE NAVY PORTFOLIO.

LATER.

Admiral Li Ting Hain has declined the Navy portfolio, which is now allotted to Admiral Tu Hsi Kuei.

THE SPANISH FLIGHT.

JAPAN URGES AVIATORS TO CONTINUE JOURNEY TO TOKYO.

Tokyo, May 14th.

It is learned from the War Department that after receiving an official intimation that the Spanish flyers have given up the flight to Tokyo from Manila, the Department, through the Foreign Office, have requested the Spanish Legation to urge the aviators to continue as formerly arranged, as it is considered that the completion of the flight to Tokyo would help to bind the two countries together. The permission to land at Kure and Formosa still holds good.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE POLISH UPHEAVAL.

WARSAW OCCUPIED BY INSURGENT TROOPS.

LONDON, May 14th.

The situation in Poland is not precisely defined, owing to the breakdown in communications, but the uprising is doubtless in the nature of a socialist coup d'etat to oust the Premier, M. Witos, whose Cabinet, drawn from the Right Centre and the Left Centre, supported by a large Parliamentary majority, took office recently upon the resignation of M. Skrzynski.

Reports from Warsaw indicate that the revolt was not engineered from Moscow, but the movement has the support of the popular Army leader, General Pilsudski, who will probably assume office.

Reports *via* Paris state that the origin of the trouble was that Nationalists, belonging to the organisation "Guardians of the Right," besieged with rifle fire the house of General Pilsudski, who telephoned to a Dragoon Regiment.

The latter dispersed the demonstrators, there being much bloodshed on both sides. General Pilsudski thereafter took command of the Warsaw Garrison.

ORIGIN OF THE REVOLT.

LATER.

The streets of Warsaw are now calm and orderly, whilst communications and transport are normal.

The anti-Government coup began on Wednesday morning, when regiments quartered in the neighbourhood of Warsaw, excited by news of the attempted assassination of General Pilsudski, marched on the capital, where they joined the garrison. General Pilsudski assumed command of the combined forces and occupied the town after a brief engagement.

The populace in the evening demonstrated in his honour.

Members of the Government have taken refuge in the President's Palace, whence negotiations with General Pilsudski are being carried on.

The latest development is that the Poznan Army Corps, which is pro-Government, is marching towards Warsaw.

REBELS SURROUND WARSAW.

PARIS, May 14th.

The Polish Ambassador has received a communication stating the Government, guarded by loyal Regiments, has established itself in the Belvedere Palace, and have declared General Pilsudski a rebel and outlaw.

Four Army Corps have been ordered to march on Warsaw, which is now completely surrounded by rebels, showing the signs of demoralisation.

AMUNDSEN'S AIRSHIP.

ANXIETY AS TO WHEREABOUTS OF "NORGE."

ROME, May 13th.

A message from Halifax (Nova Scotia), states that the airship *Norge*, has passed Cape Barrow en route to Nome, in Alaska.

An Oslo message says the greatest interest is being displayed in the *Norge's* flight. Huge crowds flocked in the streets and the restaurants were filled. Special editions of the newspapers have been published all day long on Ascension Day, the Government specially waiving the law forbidding newspapers on Holy Days.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

A message from Cordova, Alaska, says that although the Government's wireless stations at St. Paul Island, in the Bering Sea, and Nome have been calling continuously for the airship *Norge*, no answer has been received for eleven and a half hours.

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For the first time since the war, Gamages have found it possible to issue a Catalogue approximately in size and comprehensiveness to the firm's pre-war General Catalogue, known throughout the world as

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CONSIGNEE NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.
FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "CITY OF GLASGOW" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 20th May, 1926, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 27th May, 1926, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1926. (3557)

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM NEW YORK.

THE Motor Vessel

"WALAY PRINCE" having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves, Delivery can be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 17th May, 1926, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th May, 1926, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD., 2nd Floor, King's Building, (Cantonment Road, Hongkong).

Hongkong, 13th May, 1926. (3518)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "MALWA"

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 12TH MAY, 1926.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage Period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 1st June, 1926, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MAURINSON, HARKENZIN & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1926. (3554)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "TITAN" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 12th May.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th May, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 1st June, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1926. (3553)

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

THE Motor Vessel "VOGTLAND" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves, Delivery can be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 17th May, 1926, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims must be presented by 15th May 1926, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas (Marine Surveyors) at 10 a.m. on the 15th May 1926.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JEBSEN & Co., Agents, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1926. (3549)

S.S. "D'ARTAGNAN"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLES, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves, Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless Instructions are received from the Consignees before 12 Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after Monday, the 17th instant, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Wednesday, the 19th May, 1926, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Monday, the 17th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. LIMAGE, Agent.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1926. (3551)

OVER HALF A CENTURY'S REPUTATION FOR THE S.S. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR THE CURE OF ALL FORMS OF BILIOUSNESS, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, INDIGESTION, COLIC, CONSTIPATION, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS.

DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR THE CURE OF ALL FORMS OF BILIOUSNESS, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, INDIGESTION, COLIC, CONSTIPATION, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS.

CHINA MERCHANTS' S.S.

"KIANG KING"

REFLOATED AFTER SIX MONTHS

ASHORE.

ARDUOUS TIME FOR THE CREW.

SALVAGE UNDER GREAT DIFFICULTIES.

The China Merchants S.N. Co.'s Shanghai office received two telegrams from Batung on May 10th with the information that the str. Kiang King, which has been on the rocks between Ichang and Chungking since last November has at last been refloated.

This is the second attempt that has been made to refloat her. The first was made on April 13th, when the water commenced to rise. It rose with remarkable rapidity and after seven days started to fall as rapidly as it had risen.

On April 10th, while the water was still rising, two shores under the ship's counter were carried away by the current and the ship's crew started lowering at the forward end. It was a difficult and dangerous job as the freshet was increasing and the current undermining the ground under the ship's bottom. All moorings were laid ready to slip in case the ship should launch. Early in the evening all the after supports were carried away and all hands worked at capacity to lower the vessel forward. They had no food and no rest for two days and nights.

On April 20th, at two in the morning, the ship took charge and carried away all shores. She slipped about 40 feet. The holds were sounded after this and were found to be dry; there was only a small leak in the fire room which was stopped immediately with cement.

Three days later the ship started straining heavily and rivets sprung on the port side. These were plugged with soft wood and cemented from the inside. The captain later ordered all hands on shore with all their belongings as the vessel was unsafe. Tarpaulin tents were rigged and under them the crew lived for five days, in great discomfort, with a heavy downpour of rain the whole time. By the 25th the water had fallen again and all that could be done was to make preparations for launching the ship when the water was low.

Now it is learned the second raising has taken place, and this time with successful results. She is leaking badly, forward but according to the telegrams she has been able to reach Ichang in safety under her own power, where she will be temporarily repaired, before going on to Shanghai.

SHIPPING NOTES.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut. Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N., two mistresses of harbour boats and four owners of cargo boats were each fined \$3 for mooring their boats at a distance of less than 100 yards from low water mark without the permission of the Harbour Master. Two of the defendants pleaded not guilty and stated they held permits, but it was found that these expired on the 12th.

H.B.M.'s Ambassador at Tokyo, has been informed that loading on British vessels at Vladivostok recommenced at noon on May 10th as the cargoes were not destined for the United Kingdom.

The P. & O. transport *Amoy* left yesterday for Home. Among those on board were the paid off crew of the West River gunboats *Tarantula*, *Citula* and *Mogha*.

The Indo-China s.s. *Yatshing* which had to put back into port on Wednesday owing to boiler trouble developing when ten miles out left for Shanghai yesterday.

The total number of deck passengers entered for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 712, of which the s.s. *Sui Yang* (British) from Shanghai and *Amoy* carried 400, and the s.s. *Kaijo Maru* (Japanese) from Keelung and Swatow 216.

Notice is given that, on or about June 3rd, the *Kiutoan* Light-vessel, moored in the south channel entrance to the Yangtze River, will be withdrawn from her station and replaced by the former *Tungsha* Light-vessel, painted red, with "Kiutoan" on her sides and an iron column surmounted by a lantern. Notice is also given that, on or about June 4th, the *Drinker Point* Light-vessel, moored in the north channel entrance to the Yangtze River, will be temporarily withdrawn from her station and replaced by the relief light-vessel.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR MAY, 1926.

(STANDARD TIME OF THE 120TH MERIDIAN EAST OF GREENWICH).

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
May 15th	5.43 a.m.	6.55 p.m.
" 16th	5.43 "	6.56 "
" 17th	5.42 "	6.56 "
" 18th	5.42 "	6.57 "
" 19th	5.42 "	6.57 "
" 20th	5.41 "	6.58 "
" 21st	5.41 "	6.59 "
" 22nd	5.41 "	6.59 "
" 23rd	5.41 "	7.00 "
" 24th	5.40 "	7.00 "
" 25th	5.40 "	7.01 "
" 26th	5.40 "	7.01 "
" 27th	5.39 "	7.02 "
" 28th	5.39 "	7.03 "
" 29th	5.39 "	7.03 "
" 30th	5.39 "	7.03 "
" 31st	5.39 "	7.03 "

CHURCH NOTICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.
May 15th, 1926, Sunday, after Ascension Day.
Holy Communion at 8 a.m.
Children's Service at 10 a.m.
Matins at 11 a.m.
Preacher: Rev. H. Copley Moly.
Holy Communion at 12 noon.
Evening Song at 6 p.m.
Preacher: Rev. T.B. Powell. [97]

Union Church—Kennedy Road.
Sunday Services, May 15th:—
Sunday School at 10 a.m.
Morning Service at 11 a.m.
Hymns: 41, 346, 302, 333 and 350.
P.S.A. in Lecture Hall at 4 p.m.
Evening Service at 6 p.m.:—
Hymns: 472, 258, 419, 344 and 675.
Preacher, Morning and Evening:—
Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.
Communion, after Evening Service:—
Open to all Christians.
Wednesday, May 19th, at 8.15 p.m.—Soldiers' and Sailors' Christian Association.
Friday, May 21st, at 8.30 p.m.—Christian Endeavour Meeting and Social Hour.
Saturday Circle, May 15th, from 8 p.m. [95]

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Macdonnell Road, below Bowen Road.
Tram Station.
Sunday Service at 11.15 a.m.
Subject:—"MORTALS AND IMMORTALS."
Wednesday Evening Meeting at 5.30 p.m.
Reading Room at above address, open Tuesday and Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 Noon; Monday and Thursday, 5 to 7 p.m. [93]

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Address	From
Davis	Unsen
Hideo Hamaguchi, c/o Matsuyama	Osaka
Jomape, Kowloon	Shanghai
Lady Tilley, Government House	Tokio
Foshing Doh, 36, Connaught Road	Brooklyn, New York
7663	Yenchow
1035	Chetco
11314	Shanghai
7304	Yinkow
Kwo'g Kwong	Kobe

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Address	From
7210/11th Danamith	San Francisco
4901/7th Deacon	Hull
6980/11th Horita	48, Nathan Road, Kowloon
5005/2th Obocna	Macao
	Victoria, B.C.

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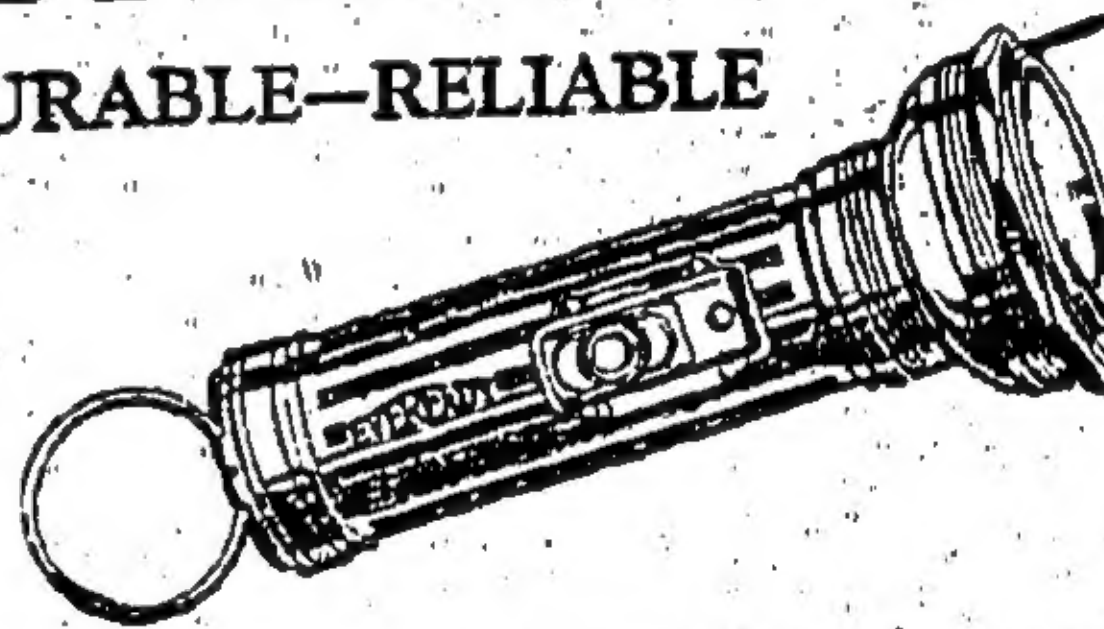
KEYMER, SON & CO., Whitetown, London.
Telegram: "Ksymr, London." Est. 1844.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 14th.			
	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.56	29.73	29.77
Temperature	82	75	79
Humidity	74	52	58
Wind Direction	WNW	E	ENE
Force	2	2	2
Weather	O	O	O
Rain	0.21	0.00	0.00
Highest open-air Temperature on 13th	84		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 14th	77		

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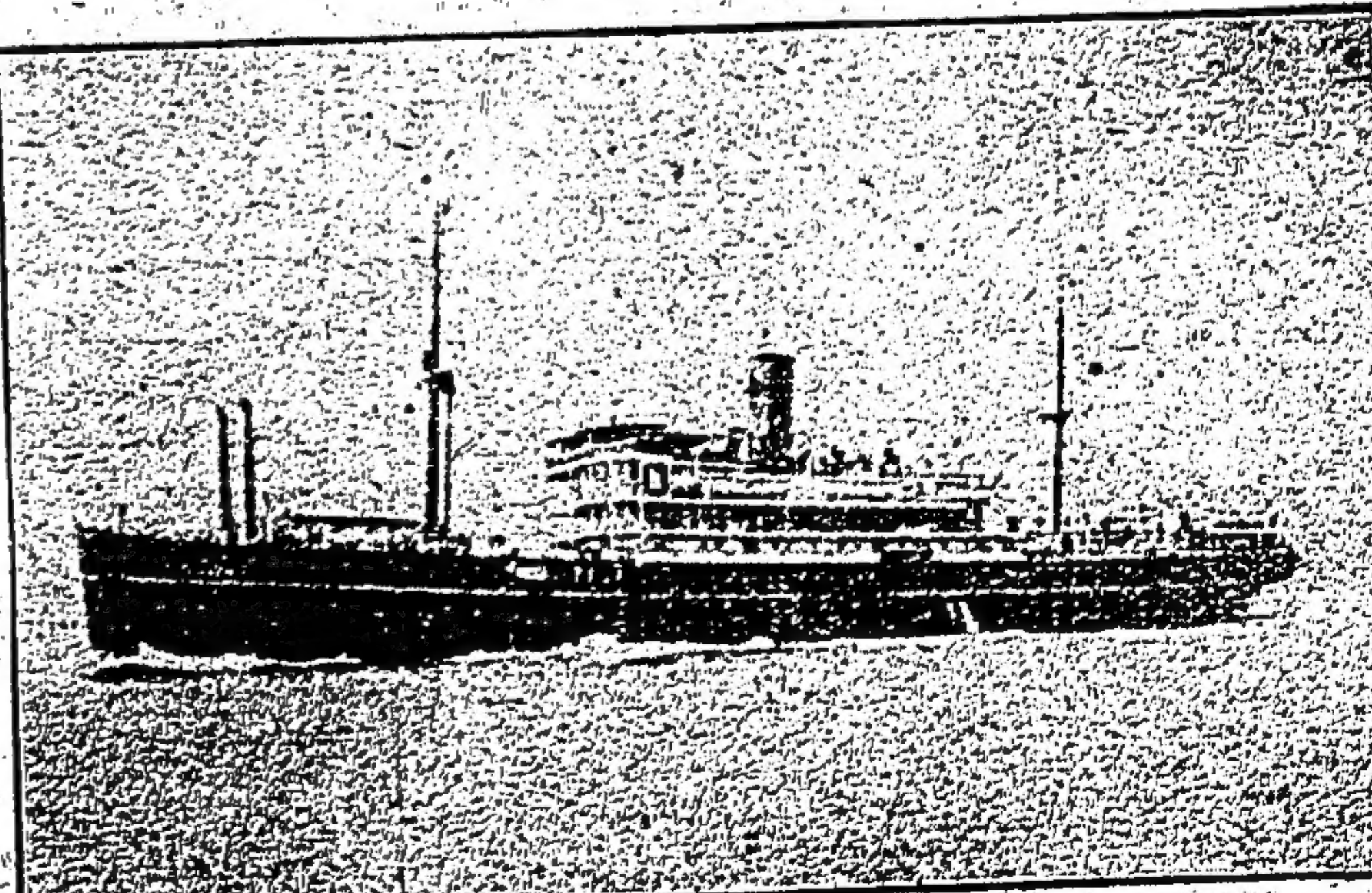
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 S.S. "COLORADO" ... Via Suez Canal ... From Hongkong 2nd July.

BOSTON & NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE
 (ANDREW WHEAT & Co., London.)

Sailings from Hongkong
 M.V. "CEDARBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... End June.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE
 (ELLERMAN & BUCKWALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO" ... For Marseilles, London & Havre ... From Hongkong, 23rd May.
 S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... For Marseilles, London, Hamburg & Havre ... From Hongkong, 23rd June.

FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £28. 2nd Class £20.
 "B" 1st Class £20. 2nd Class £15.

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ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

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TO

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M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE" ... 7th June
 M.V. "ASIATIC PRINCE" ... 3rd July

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(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furprince.

King's Building.

[19]

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ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "OLDEKERK" ... 31st May, 1926

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "OLDEKERK" ... 15th May
 S.S. "ALDEBARAN" ... 13th July

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[11]

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES
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 EUROPE, ETC.

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 (Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"KASHGAK"	8,005	15th May, Noon	Marseilles, London, Antwerp and Hall.
"PERIM"	7,648	22nd May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,241	29th May	Marseilles & London.
"MIRZAPUR"	6,715	2nd June	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"NAGPORE"	5,233	7th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KHYBER"	9,114	12th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	21st June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MANTUA"	10,292	28th June	Marseilles & London.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	5th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KARMA"	9,128	12th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"PADMA"	6,907	19th July	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	22nd July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"RANPURA"	16,582	29th July	Marseilles & London.
"DELTA"	8,097	7th Aug.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	14th Aug.	Marseilles & London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,241	11th Sept.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHEGAR"	9,005	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MOHEA"	10,918	16th Oct.	Marseilles & London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,292	13th Nov.	Marseilles & London.
"KARMA"	9,128	27th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	11th Dec.	Marseilles & London.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"TALMA"	10,000	29th May	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"SIBALA"	7,641	29th May	do.
"TAKADA"	6,949	29th May	do.
"SANTHIA"	7,754	27th June	do.
"TILAWA"	10,000	8th July	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,013	11th July	do.
"SIBALA"	7,641	22nd July	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"TANDA"	6,500	1st June	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	29th June	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th July	do.

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hioho, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement to cargo.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	15th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TAKADA"	6,949	21st May	Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,292	27th May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"PADMA"	6,907	30th May	Shanghai and Kobe.
"SANTHIA"	7,754	9th June	Moji and Kobe.
"KARMA"	9,128	12th June	Shanghai and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	13th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	10,000	18th June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TALAMBA"	8,013	20th June	Kobe and Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	25th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SIBALA"	7,641	1st July	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	6th July	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"RANPURA"	16,582	8th July	Shanghai only.
"DELTA"	8,097	9th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,500	3rd Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,241	19th Aug.	do.
"KASHEGAR"	9,005	2nd Sept.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MOHEA"	10,918	15th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.

All rates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
 *Passengers for Bangkok must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
 All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Steamers on London and Australia Lines are fitted with laundries.
 Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
 For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
 P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Ag. A. [1]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN
 (Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

AMOY & FOOCHOW

HAIPHONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... Tuesday, 18th May, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fouchow (Parade Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAI-NING," "HAIHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & CO.

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

SHANGHAI	"LIANGOROW"	On 15th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 16th May, 6 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 18th May, 6 a.m.
BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 18th May, 10 a.m.
AMOI & SINGAPORE	"ANEUI"	On 18th May, 10 a.m.
AMOI & SINGAPORE	"KIANGSU"	On 18th May, 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 20th May, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SZROHUN"	On 20th May, Noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LINAN"	On 22nd May, 6 a.m.
BANGKOK	"KWRIYANG"	On 23rd May, 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 38.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [4]

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM

HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS,

VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION. HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	Due Hongkong ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
TAIPING	17th May	22nd May
CHANGTE	18th June	22nd June
TAIPING	17th July	23rd July
CHANGTE	14th August	20th August

For Freight and Passage Apply to—**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**
 Agents. [6]

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "HOWES CASTLE" ... Sailing on or about 19th May

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
 BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
 GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
 DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
 "A" CLASS: £72. 10s. 0d. "B" CLASS: £66. 0s. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... From Hongkong, Sails 5th June.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "FIUME-L" ... From Hongkong, Sails about 17th May.
 M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails about 31st May.
 M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails about 30th June.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMVOLOST" ... Sails from Calcutta about 16th May via Beagoon and Colombo.
 S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails from Calcutta about 2nd June via Beagoon and Colombo.
 S.S. "UMENGA" ... Sails from Calcutta about 2nd July via Colombo.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
 Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1020.

Agents.

[17]

BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
 (ELLERMAN & BUCKWALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "ATREUS" ... Via Suez Canal ... 31st May.
 S.S. "LYOAOH" ... Via Suez Canal ... 4th June.
 S.S. "CITY OF SALISBURY" ... Via Suez Canal ... 16th June.
 S.S. "COLORADO" ... Via Suez Canal ... 2nd July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
 Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE on **THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.**
HONGKONG AND CANTON. **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.**

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
Manila	Free. Grand	15th May.
Shanghai	Umanan	15th May.
Australia & Manila	Taipei	17th May.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan, Shanghai & London via Canada, London, 17th Apr.		
U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai	Emp. of Russia	19th May.
Australia and Manila	Free. Madison	19th May.
	Tango Maru	20th May.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Manila, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via	Onderkerk	Saturday, 15th, 8.30 A.M.
Marseilles, 12th June	Kashgar	Reg. 9.45 A.M.
Shanghai	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Straits & Calcutta	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & Europe via Victoria, B.C., due Victoria, B.C., 10th June	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai & Europe via Siberia (Letters & postcards specially super-scribed "via Siberia" only)—Ship sails on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 2 p.m.	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Free. Grand	10.30 A.M.
Amoy	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Amoy	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Bangkok	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & Europe via Victoria, B.C., due Victoria, B.C., 10th June	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai & Europe via Siberia (Letters & postcards specially super-scribed "via Siberia" only)	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Amoy & Fookow	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Marseilles—due Marseilles, 16th June	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Amoy	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 30th May	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Straits & Calcutta	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Hainan and Haiphong	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Java via Batavia	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Japan	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Marseilles—due Marseilles, 26th June	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Bangkok	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Marseilles—due Marseilles, 26th June	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Japan & Honolulu	Letters	10.30 A.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000
 Issued and Fully Paid-up \$30,000,000
 Reserve Funds:—
 Sterling \$4,500,000
 Silver \$27,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$30,000,000

Court of Directors:
 Hon. Mr. D. G. M. BERNARD,
 Chairman.
 Hon. Mr. A. C. LING,
 Deputy Chairman.
 W. H. Bell, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
 A. H. Compton, Esq., T. G. Weill, Esq.,
 P. H. Holbrook, Esq., H. P. White, Esq.,
 W. L. Patterson, Esq., G. M. Young, Esq.

Chief Manager:
 A. H. BARLOW, Esq.
 Manager: Shanghai—
 G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS OPEN IN LOCAL CURRENCY AND FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR ONE YEAR OR SHORTER PERIODS IN LOCAL CURRENCY AND STERLING ON TERMS WHICH WILL BE QUOTED ON APPLICATION.
 Hongkong, April 6th, 1926. [25]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
 Interest on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3½ per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.
 Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at CURRENT RATES. For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
 A. H. BARLOW, Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 7th January, 1925. [2]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
 INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
 HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.
 Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
 Reserve Fund £4,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors £3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND General Banking Business transacted.
 CURRENT ACCOUNTS OPENED AND FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR ONE YEAR OR SHORTER PERIODS AT RATES WHICH WILL BE QUOTED ON APPLICATION.
 A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.
 Hongkong, April 15th, 1925. [30]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office: 66, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.
 Subscribed Capital Frs. 75,000,000
 Paid-up Capital Frs. 68,000,000
 Reserve Fund Frs. 58,987,283.54

BRANCHES:
 Bangkok, Hanoi, Pondicherry, Batavia, Hongkong, Saigon, Canton, Mengtze, Shanghai, Ujibon, Nouma, Singapore, Fort Bayard, Papeete, Haiphong, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Yanchow, Yunnan.

BANKERS:
 IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.
 IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
 IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
 A. LECOT, Manager.
 Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [38]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: HONGKONG.
 10, Des Voeux Road Central.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$10,000,000
 PAID-UP CAPITAL 5,000,000
 RESERVE FUND (1925) 1,200,000

DIRECTORS:
 Hon. Sir Sheng-shan Chow, Chairman.
 Fung Ping Shan, Mok Ching Kong, Li Koon Chun, Wong Yun Tong, P. K. Kwok, Huiyui Tai, Ng Ching Luk, Kan Ying Po, Pong Wai Ting, Chan Ching Shek.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.
 SARA DEPOSIT BOXES TO LET.
 Kan Tung Po, Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 8th February, 1922.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

May 14th, 1926.	
LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2 11/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/2 11/16
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/2 11/16
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	2/2 11/16
Bank Bills, at 9 months' sight	2/2 11/16
Bank Bills, at 12 months' sight	2/2 11/16
PARIS.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1,715
Bank Bills, on demand	1,805
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1,805
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight	1,805
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	1,805
Bank Bills, at 9 months' sight	1,805
Bank Bills, at 12 months' sight	1,805
NEW YORK.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	54 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	54 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	54 1/2
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight	54 1/2
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	54 1/2
Bank Bills, at 9 months' sight	54 1/2
Bank Bills, at 12 months' sight	54 1/2
BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	148 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	148 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	148 1/2
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight	148 1/2
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	148 1/2
Bank Bills, at 9 months' sight	148 1/2
Bank Bills, at 12 months' sight	148 1/2
CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	148 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	148 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	148 1/2
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight	148 1/2
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	148 1/2
Bank Bills, at 9 months' sight	148 1/2
Bank Bills, at 12 months' sight	148 1/2
SHANGHAI.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	nom.
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight	nom.
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	nom.
Bank Bills, at 9 months' sight	nom.
Bank Bills, at 12 months' sight	nom.
YOKOHAMA.—On demand	114 1/2
YOKOHAMA.—At 30 days' sight	114 1/2
YOKOHAMA.—At 3 months' sight	114 1/2
YOKOHAMA.—At 6 months' sight	114 1/2
YOKOHAMA.—At 9 months' sight	114 1/2
YOKOHAMA.—At 12 months' sight	114 1/2
MANILA.—On demand	108 1/2
MANILA.—At 30 days' sight	108 1/2
MANILA.—At 3 months' sight	108 1/2
MANILA.—At 6 months' sight	108 1/2
MANILA.—At 9 months' sight	108 1/2
MANILA.—At 12 months' sight	108 1/2
SINGAPORE.—On demand	98 1/2
SINGAPORE.—At 30 days' sight	98 1/2
SINGAPORE.—At 3 months' sight	98 1/2
SINGAPORE.—At 6 months' sight	98 1/2
SINGAPORE.—At 9 months' sight	98 1/2
SINGAPORE.—At 12 months' sight	98 1/2
BATAVIA.—On demand	nom.
BATAVIA.—At 30 days' sight	nom.
BATAVIA.—At 3 months' sight	nom.
BATAVIA.—At 6 months' sight	nom.
BATAVIA.—At 9 months' sight	nom.
BATAVIA.—At 12 months' sight	nom.
HONGKONG.—On demand	94 1/2
HONGKONG.—At 30 days' sight	94 1/2
HONGKONG.—At 3 months' sight	94 1/2
HONGKONG.—At 6 months' sight	94 1/2
HONGKONG.—At 9 months' sight	94 1/2
HONGKONG.—At 12 months' sight	94 1/2
PEKING.—On demand	94 1/2
PEKING.—At 30 days' sight	94 1/2
PEKING.—At 3 months' sight	94 1/2
PEKING.—At 6 months' sight	94 1/2
PEKING.—At 9 months' sight	94 1/2
PEKING.—At 12 months' sight	94 1/2
PEKING.—At 30 days' sight	94 1/2
PEKING.—At 3 months' sight	94 1/2
PEKING.—At 6 months' sight	94 1/2
PEKING.—At 9 months' sight	94 1/2
PEKING.—At 12 months' sight	94 1/2
PEKING.—At 30 days' sight	94 1/2
PEKING.—At 3 months' sight	94 1/2
PEKING.—At 6 months' sight	94 1/2
PEKING.—At 9 months' sight	94 1/2
PEKING.—At 12 months' sight	94 1/2
PEKING.—At 30 days' sight	94 1/2
PEKING.—At 3 months' sight	94 1/2
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PEKING.—At 9 months' sight	94 1/2
PEKING.—At 12 months' sight	94 1/2
PEKING.—At 30 days' sight	94 1/2
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PEKING.—At 6 months' sight	94 1/2
PEKING.—At 9 months' sight	94 1/2
PEKING.—At 12 months' sight	94 1/2
PEKING.—At 30 days' sight	94 1/2
PEKING.—At 3 months' sight	94 1/2
PEKING.—At 6 months' sight	94 1/2
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PEKING.—At 6 months' sight	94 1/2
PEKING.—At 9 months' sight	94 1/2
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